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TERMS OF THE DAILY.

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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE CAPITAL.

Public Debt Statement for December—An Army Order—Apportionment of Representation Under the Census Bill—Mr. Boutwell's Policy—Ocean Mail Service—Removal of the Minister at the Hague Asked for—The Blackfoot Indians—Gold Ring Conspiracy Investigation.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, January 3, 1870.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The public debt statement is as follows:

Debt bearing interest in coin	$2,107,939,100 00
Interest	48,797,683 58
Debt bearing interest in lawful money	59,540,000 00
Interest	1,120,900 00
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	4,140,295 64
Interest	544,309 50
Debt bearing no interest—demand and legal tender notes	356,113,098 50
Fractional currency	29,262,554 88
Certificates of gold deposited	40,170,380 00
Total debt	2,667,871,179 81
Interest	50,463,490 18
Total debt, principal and interest to date, including coupons due and not presented for payment	$2,668,134,670 00

Amount in Treasury.

Coin	$ 106,150,473 96
Currency	12,773,963 02
Sinking Fund.	
In U. S. Coin, Interest on bonds and accrued interest thereon	22,545,927 14
Other U. S. coin interest bonds purchased	64,909,350 67
Total in Treasury	$ 206,387,716 69
Debt, less amount in Treasury	2,448,746,953 31
Debt, less amount in the Treasury on the first of July, 1865	$ 2,474,589,776 23
Decrease in Debt.	
Decrease of debt during the past month	4,852,781 92
Decrease of debt since March 1st, 1869	76,716,306 70

AN ARMY ORDER.

The President has directed the Secretary of War to prepare an order requiring all military officers who have been on duty in this and other cities for a term of three years, to report for field duty in the west, and also to prepare a detail of necessary officers to fill their places from those who have had a long term of field duty on the frontier. There will be of course some exceptions in consequence of being physically incapacited from wounds and other causes from performing field duty. The object of the order is to equalize the service of the various officers by dividing the desirable places among deserving men.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATION.

Western members are greatly exercised over the proposed apportionment under the census bill. Several are engaged in preparing speeches, showing the great inequality between the eastern and western States in respect to the number of voters and representatives they have. The discussion of Mr. Judd's bill will begin soon after the reassembling and a large number are already on the Speaker's slate to speak for and against the bill. Mr. Hale, of Maine, leads the list, and will make his maiden effort in opposition to increasing the number of representatives or making the apportionment in advance of the completion of the census.

MR. BOUTWELL'S POLICY.

The *Times'* Washington special says the orders of the Secretary of the Treasury for gold sales and bond purchases for the month of January show that he will continue his policy in a modified shape, the sales of gold authorized being but four against ten millions in December, and the purchase of bonds but six against eleven last month. The large amount disbursed for interest and the reduction of the interest in the Treasury, as well as the condition of the market, doubtless induced this modified action of the Secretary, which, however, is changed only in amount, not in principle.

THE BLACKFOOT INDIANS.

The following telegram was received this afternoon from General Sully, dated Fort Shaw, Montana territory, to-day: "I have met some of the Blackfoot chiefs. They promise to go north and procure stolen stock, and will, if they can, deliver up the three principal murderers." The above refers to outrages which have been committed during the recent fall months, principally by the Pisgin tribe of the Blackfoot nation, who have gone north of the line of Montana territory into the British territory. They are thought to be at least two hundred miles north of the United States territory.

THE OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

The N. Y. *Tribune's* special says the Postmaster General has been asked to furnish the Special Committee on Navigation Interests with the figures for the last two decades, showing the amount paid to foreign steamship lines for the conveyance of ocean mails; also that paid to American ships during the same period. The Department is now engaged in the preparation of the statistics. They show that we have virtually been engaged in the protection of British, French and German interests instead of building up our own.

REMOVAL ASKED FOR.

The removal of Gen. Hugh Ewing, our Minister at the Hague, is asked for on the ground that he is a Democrat, has always been opposed to Republican administration, and is not and never has been a resident of Kansas, the State to which he is accredited; that his habits unfit him for the position. The Kansas delegation have already presented papers, signed by themselves and State officers, asking for the removal on the three first named grounds. They are to see the President again. Ewing is supported by Gen. Sherman.

THE GOLD RING CONSPIRACY.

The Sub-Committee on Banking and Currency, consisting of Messrs. Garfield, Coburn and Cox, appointed to investigate the New York gold ring conspiracy, meet in that city to-day, and will endeavor to close the examination this week.

RAILROAD DETENTION.

The northern trains were four hours late this morning, owing to the washing away of the track at each end of the bridge over Gunpowder river. Considerable damage was done here by the storm.

INCOME RETURN BLANKS.

Commissioner Delano gave an order to the public printer for the first installment of blanks of income returns, the number of which will be 1,500,000, and the aggregate over seventeen tons.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $1,475,000.

—A freight train on the Vermont Central Railroad ran into a wash-out near Sharon, yesterday, killing Eugene Hasbrook, brakeman, and badly injuring Sidney Bliss, engineer. A gravel train on the Suncook Railroad also ran into a wash out, injuring John Kneeland, fireman, Frederick Colby, engineer, George McKean, conductor, and Edward Sinbam, brakeman. Kneeland is supposed to be fatally injured.

—At Buffalo, at three o'clock Sunday afternoon, the barometer ranged lower than had been known in fifteen years. A gale set in about nine o'clock, accompanied with sleet. The water in the creek, canal and slips rose rapidly. Later, a heavy snow storm set in. Yesterday the gale continued with unabated fury. The telegraphs were prostrated in all directions.

—High tide in the Hudson river, Sunday night, caused serious damage to Hudson River Railway, from Poughkeepsie to Tivoli. Thousands of feet of track were thought to have been washed away. In some places the rails were torn up and the bed of the track sunk several feet. Much damage has also been done between Hudson City and Coxsackie.

—The San Francisco *Bulletin* says if Senator Williams' Chinese bill proposes nothing more than to prohibit the emigration of Coolies and prostitutes, it will receive the assent of a large majority of the people of the Pacific Coast.

NEW YORK CITY.

A Terrible and Mysterious Tragedy—The Cuban Junta and the Insurrection—Damage by the Storm—Oakley, the Bank Defalter—Rock Island Railroad Stock—The Mayor's Message—The Stanton Fund.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, January 3, 1870.

A MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY.

A terrible tragedy, recalling in some of its features the famous Helen Jewett murder, and invested in addition with shadows of dark mystery, occurred at 69 Elizabeth street last evening. The house is one of assignation, kept by Mrs. Beck. Among the visitors to and occupants of a back room every Sabbath afternoon for the past five months have been an unknown gentleman and a closely veiled lady. Nothing was known of the parties by Mrs. Beck, except that the man engaged the room every previous Saturday and that the mysterious woman, whose face she had never seen, met him at the usual time. Last evening at 6:30 o'clock a pistol shot was heard in the room. Mrs. Beck and a policeman hastily broke in the door and found the man lying on the floor insensible with a pistol shot in the right temple, and his companion, a handsome and apparently refined, intelligent lady, lying near him with a ghastly wound in the left temple. The lovers were taken to the Bellevue hospital, where they died shortly after arriving, and without speaking a word to clear up the mystery. From papers found in their pockets it is believed the name of the man is George Bowman, that of the woman Annie McNamara, and that they were both school teachers in Brooklyn. The bodies were placed in the Morgue for identification. Great excitement prevailed last night in the vicinity of the tragedy.

THE CUBAN JUNTA.

The Cuban Junta, of this city, has issued a long address to the American people, enlarging upon their card of yesterday, denouncing the recent dispatch from Havana as false, and giving a mass of evidence to show that the insurrection is endowed with more vitality than ever. They dispute the Spanish story that the war is confined to a few predatory bands, and the continuation of the number of Cubans killed, wounded, taken prisoners and surrendered during the war, as taken from Havana papers, which foots up 44,677, they claim the Cuban army on the 7th of December last contained 100,000 men, who though not trained and equipped as desired, were well organized. They give principally the measures adopted by the Cuban Congress and a detailed list of expeditions which have conveyed arms and ammunition to the island, and announce their firm determination to continue forwarding supplies to their brethren in arms, carefully avoiding conflict with the laws of the surrounding countries. Nor are they afraid, they say, any discouragement will affect the Patriot forces, and as evidence of this a letter from President Cespedes is given, displaying the most undaunted courage. Give us, he says, but eight tons of power, and we will not be afraid of all the armies of Spain. Much of the address is devoted to the exhibition of the barbarous method of warfare adopted by the Spaniards, and comparison thereof with that of the Cubans. It concludes with a statement that "within the lines which our troops hold, inspired from the world stand a devoted population, who know what freedom is, though they have never enjoyed it; who are willing to die, if need be, to achieve, but who are not willing to live without it longer."

THE NOR'WESTER.

The northwest gale of last night continues, with blinding snow. The track of the Niagara Falls branch of the New York Central Railway is torn up and the trestle work carried away for almost the entire distance from the Round House to the International Ferry. Passengers and freight on the Canada Railway are transferred at Black Rock.

The storm which commenced on Saturday night was very severe in Brooklyn and caused much damage to property. Sixteen buildings were blown down, trees uprooted and chimnies scattered to the winds. The buildings were with one exception frame, and mostly unoccupied.

Several buildings in Jersey City and Hudson City were demolished, and much damage of a similar nature at other towns in the vicinity. The Presbyterian Church at Trenton lost its steeple. At Bay Ridge the wind lifted and carried the roof of the building of the Bay Ridge Steamboat Company a distance of one hundred feet and dashed it to atoms. A large frame hotel in course of erection at Rockaway, to cost $50,000, was levelled to the ground.

OAKLEY, THE DEFAULTER.

The *Commercial Advertiser* says new developments in the case of Oakley, the defaulting Cashier of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, show he was the real author of the defalcation in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank of Somers, Winchester county, of which Mr. Hill, the cashier, was accused and confined in jail. Oakley confessed he charged the money on the account of the county bank merely to cover his own transactions. Hill has been liberated, his entire innocence being made apparent, but he threatens legal proceedings for false imprisonment.

THE TELEGRAPHERS.

At a meeting of the telegraphers of this city to-night resolutions were adopted unanimously that a Committee of Three wait on the officials of the Western Union Company here and request that the salaries in San Francisco be not reduced, as proposed, and that the operators discharged there for refusing to submit to the reduction be reinstated, and that this Committee report promptly the result of the interview.

ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD STOCK.

It is rumored that in anticipation of the decline in the price of Rock Island railroad stock on the arrival of the contemplated new issue of $4,000,000 worth of shares, that company has been throwing a large amount of stock on the market, which accounts for the apathy which has characterized it for the last sixty days.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

Mayor Hall's message to the City Council is very brief, looking forward to a speedy vesting of the control of all the municipal affairs in the hands of the city authorities. He reserves the information and suggestions usually incorporated into the message of the Mayor to the new Common Council.

A LIBEL.

The Cuban Junta denies the story telegraphed from Havana that a circular had been issued signed by its members ordering the insurgents to lay down their arms. The whole story is declared "a weak invention of the enemy."

COUNTERFEITS.

Counterfeit 50s on the First National Bank of Jersey City, against which the Comptroller of the Currency recently warned the public, are again in circulation.

THE STANTON FUND.

The fund for the relief of the widow of Secretary Stanton already reaches the sum of $20,000.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Caucus Nominations for Officers of the Senate and House.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ALBANY, January 3.—The Democratic Assembly caucus this evening nominated WM. Hitchman, of New York, for Speaker, J. Rhodes, Sergeant at Arms, and Gen. Wakeman, Stenographer.

The Democratic Senatorial caucus nominated Hiram Calkins for Clerk and Senator Murphy for President *pro tempore*.

The Republican Assembly caucus nominated M. Husted for Speaker and E. F. Underhill for Clerk. No Republican Senatorial caucus held.

The Louisiana Legislature.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW ORLEANS, January 3.—Both branches of the Legislature met. In the Senate nothing important done. In the House Speaker Lowell having resigned, Mortimer Carr, of the Parish of Orleans, was elected Speaker. The Governor's message is to be delivered to-morrow.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Republican Caucus Nominations for Officers of the Senate and House—Pasters and Folders—The Treasury Contest—Democratic Caucuses To-day.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, January 3, 1870.

The Senate Republican Caucus met to-night and nominated for Speaker, Chas. H. Stinson, of Montgomery; for Chief Clerk, George W. Hammersly, of Germantown; for Assistant Clerks, Lucius Rogers, of McKean, and Ebenezer Williams, of Pittsburgh, for Transcribing Clerks, Wm. G. Bosler, Edward Cowan, of Warren, Isaac Bodine, of Tioga, and Theophilus Heistand, of Lancaster. The remainder of the nominations were postponed until to-morrow.

The House Republican Caucus to-night nominated, without material opposition, the following officers, on the report of the Committee appointed at the informal caucus on Saturday: Speaker, B. B. Strang, of Tioga; Clerk, J. L. Selfridge, of Northampton; Assistants, Edward D. Lee, Philadelphia; Jno. Sinull, Harrisburg; Transcribing Clerks, Geo. A. Baker, Isaac Moorehead, James L. Allen, Jno. M. Kilbourne, J. F. Humes, Jno. L. Morrison; Sergeant-at-Arms, Thomas Wilson, Philadelphia; Assistants, J. S. Halsey, John McFadden, Warren McCreary, H. M. Straubaugh; Door Keeper, J. H. Hall; Assistants, Jno. Root, Jas. Scott, Stephen J. Hart, Messenger, W. W. Gibson; Assistants, Anthony McMunn, W. W. Wright, George C. Anderson; Postmaster, August Beckert, of Allegheny; Assistant, William Shields; Superintendant of folding department, James Reins, of Philadelphia.

A resolution offered by Mr. Vankirk, of Washington, reducing the number of officers and decreasing the pasters and folders to twelve, involved a discussion, in which Mr. Vankirk alleged that the abolition of the franking privilege and the discontinuance of the Legislative Record would render pasters and folders unnecessary. The resolution was tabled.

A motion, authorizing the Speakers of both Houses to call a joint caucus, was adopted. This involves the right of conveying a treasury caucus whenever Messrs. Strang and Stinson think proper. It is deemed certain that no such caucus will now be called before the regular time. Gen. Irwin's friends are very jubilant.

The Democratic caucus meets to-morrow.

The State Treasurership—Mackey's Success Conceded.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, Jan. 3, 1870.

Gen. Irwin's friends attempted to obtain control of the House Republican caucus, presenting Mr. Ames, of Crawford, for chairman. Mr. Mackey's supporters went for Mr. Webb, of Bradford, who was unanimously chosen. Irwin's friends being unwilling to exhibit his weakness. They are waiting for something to turn up. Mackey's triumph is complete to-night, and his election is conceded on all hands.

CINCINNATI.

Strike of the Western Union Telegraph Operators—Demise of a Merchant—Society Concerning a Bank Cashier.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, January 3, 1870.—The strike of the operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city continues. All the operators are engaged in the strike save one. At a meeting this morning they endorsed the action of the operators on the Pacific slope in opposing the reduction of salaries there, and feel in a day or two to support their brethren with all their strength.

A copy of this resolution was sent to Mr. Williams, District Superintendent, who replied that he had no control over matters in San Francisco, and no reduction had been made in the districts or was contemplated, he believed, in the division. General Stager has telegraphed no change is contemplated here.

The operators held another meeting at three o'clock this afternoon, at which Mr. Williams was present. The meeting informed the latter they had no local grievances. Their action was to protect their western brethren and save themselves from similar treatment. They adopted the following resolution unanimously:

Resolved, That any proposition to resume our work which does not guarantee the reinstatement on the old terms of all engaged in the present movement be rejected.

Encouraging telegrams were read from Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus and Pittsburgh, and the News Co. stated that if the negotiations pending with the officers of the Western Union were not favorably concluded by to-morrow morning, the northeast and southwest would follow the west, and embrace forty of the principal cities of the United States. The organization extends over the United States, and is said to contain thirty-eight hundred members employed. The Western Union organization appears to have been effected quietly. Another meeting occurs to-night.

The officers of the company, with operators called from other stations, have been doing work to-day, and thus far have been able to send all dispatches.

Robert S. Beer, of the well known firm of Wilson, Hinkle & Co., of this city, died suddenly at nine o'clock this morning. He was thirty-five years of age, and well known throughout the west and north.

Fears are entertained for the safety of Charles H. Nash, late Cashier of the Fourth National Bank, this city, who recently went to Arkansas to purchase a farm. Nothing has been heard from him directly since his departure, and a man of his name was recently shot at Little Rock.

Evening.—The telegraph operators held another meeting this evening. Thirty-five members were present. Little business was transacted. Favorable dispatches were read. From Dayton, saying: "We will stand by you." Louisville says, "We will stand by you to the last. God prosper the right." Chicago says, "All united in sustaining our California brethren." Columbus sends a message, "Stand firm; we are with you, heart, hand and pocket-book." Greetings were sent from Cincinnati to many cities. The operators here are firm.

BALTIMORE.

The President Johnson Impeachment Corruption—A Denial from Ex-Collector Webster.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BALTIMORE, January 3.—Col. Webster, late Collector of this port, publishes a card in which he says: "The intimation that I was a party to the raising of money to buy Senators, or for any other corrupt or improper purpose, or that I was aware of any money to be used for such purposes in connection with President Johnson's trial, is absolutely and entirely false." He states the circumstances of the raising of $2500 in Baltimore towards the payment of Mr. Johnson's counsel fees, which was paid to Hon. Edmund Cooper in presence of Hon. Stevenson Archer, and adds that "If any Senator was bribed to vote for Mr. Johnson's acquittal, which I do not believe, I had no hand nor part in that disgraceful business, and was and am utterly ignorant of any purpose or attempt to do so."

No serious damage was done by the storm in this vicinity.

NEWS BY CABLE.

Speeches from the Emperor Napoleon—The New French Ministry Announced—The Paris Press on the Recent Changes in the Government—The Ecumenical Council.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

FRANCE.

PARIS, January 3.—The Emperor on Saturday, in reply to the usual address of the Corps Legislatif, addressed himself to the President of that body as follows:

"The assurances of devotion which you address to me in the name of the Corps Legislatif render me happy. Never was our good understanding more necessary. New circumstances have augmented your prerogatives, without diminishing the authority given me by the nation. In sharing the responsibility with the great bodies of State, I feel more confident of overcoming difficulties in the future. When a traveller has gone a long journey, and lays aside a portion of his burden, he is not weakened, but gains new strength to continue his march."

Subsequently, in reply to the address of the Archbishop of Paris, the Emperor replied: "I accept with gratitude the good wishes of the clergy of Paris. Receive in return my felicitations upon the zeal you have shown in promulgating among the masses doctrines of abnegation and charity."

The new Ministry has at length been formed. The *Journal Officiel* gives the list as follows: Minister of Justice and Religion, M. Emile Ollivier; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Napoleon D'Arn; Minister of Interior, Chevalier De Valdrome; Minister of Finance, Louis Joseph Buffett; Minister of War, Regault De Genouilly; Minister of Public Instruction, Emile Alexis Segris; Minister of Public Works, Marquis De Talhonel; Minister of Fine Arts, M. Maurice Richard; Minister of Emperor's Household, Count Vallilant; President of Council of State, Esquiron De Parien. An Imperial decree separates the Ministry of Fine Arts from that of the Emperor's household. M. Duvergier, Minister of Justice in 1865, has been appointed Senator.

The Emperor recently paid a visit to ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain. She related to him the insult that had been made to her by the Duke of Montpensier since she has been in France, and said she had refused to accede to them solely to please him, the Emperor.

In view of the many conflicting stories as to the position of Victor Emanuel in the event of the candidature of the Duke of Genoa, it is reported that Gen. Prim to-day telegraphed to Florence asking for a decided yes or no.

The *Journal Officiel*, referring to rumors of dissatisfaction on the part of foreign governments in consequence of an exaggeration and a manifestation of ill will, and asserts that the public properly appreciate the matter.

The Emperor's speech and successful formation of the new Ministry have had an unusually favorable effect in monetary circles. The Bourse has been active and firm all day, and at the closing hour, 3:30 P. M., rentes were quoted at 73 francs 87 centimes. Much business, however, was transacted in the streets after the Bourse had closed, our rentes were 74 francs and 15 centimes.

With the exception of some of the more radical Republican journals, the press of Paris is decidedly favorable to the new Ministry.

The National Democratic organ says the reaction which aided the Emperor to overthrow the Republic has come to power again.

The *Opinion Nationale*, opposition, says the Ministry is too clerical and too much influenced by the Thiers people.

The *Francais*, an organ inspired by the Tuilleries, says the Ministry will not ask the dissolution of the Chamber nor constitutional power for the Chamber.

The *Journal* inspired by Rouher promises support to the Ministry if its policy be not too liberal.

It is reported Baron Haussmann, Prefect of the Seine, will be replaced by M. Chevaude, Prefect of Lyons. M. Pietre, Prefect of Police, has resigned. The Emperor has appointed M. O'Dalin Barrat to the Procurer Generalship.

ROME.

ROME, January 3.—The *Civita Catolica*, published here, has a long article on the letter of the different nations to the Ecumenical Council, now in session. It states the governments generally have neither favored nor hindered the Council, except the Russian schism, which prevented the only Bishop of Poland not killed or exiled to Siberia from being present to relate the misfortunes of that martyred country. Only one nation, France, has given solicitude in keeping a garrison here to protect the tranquility of the Council.

The Pope received French Generals and soldiers on New Year's day. Subsequently the French Minister received the French and Papal officers and soldiers, the French Bishops and other functionaries.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The speech of the Emperor at Paris, on Saturday, forms the theme of conversation and newspaper comment here to-day. The *Times* says the Emperor promised new liberties. French liberties are already irreconcilable with the pretentions of Rome.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 3.—There have been several important Conferences lately between Gen. Prim and Senor Olozaga. It is rumored ministerial changes are likely to result therefrom, in view of the prolongation of the Provisional Government.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, January 3.—The steamers Dutschland, Siberia and Colorado have arrived out.

The steamers Ville De Paris, City of London and Palmyra, from New York, have arrived out.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, January 3.—*Evening.*—Consols 92¾; Five-twenties: '62, 87; do. '65, old, 86; do. '67, 85¾. Stocks firm. Erie 17¼; Illinois 101½; Atlantic & Great Western 25¼.

LIVERPOOL, January 3.—To-day is a holiday in the Cotton market. Pork 115. Lard dull. Cheese 69. Bacon 62s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 3.—Cotton firm. Cal'a white wheat 9s 8d, western No. 2 8s 4d; winter 9s; western flour 22s 3d. Corn no. 2 mixed 29s 3d. Oats 2s 9d. Barley 5s. Peas 35s 5d. Pork quiet 105s. Beef 102s. Lard 74s 6d. Cheese 69s. Bacon 62s 6d. Naval stores quiet. Tallow 45s 6d.

LONDON, evening.—Consols 92¼@⅝, 5 20s firm; 87 for 62s, 86 65s, 85⅝ 67s, 11.40s 88¾, Eries 17¼, Illinois 102¾ G.W. 25¼.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Tallow firm at 45s 3d@45s 6d. Linseed oil 59s. Refined petroleum firm at 1s 8d@1s 8¼d. Tallow firm. Linseed cakes 10 pounds 7s@10 pounds 9d.

ANTWERP, Jan. 3.—Petroleum firm at 60¾f.

HAVRE, Jan. 3.—Cotton quiet.

FRANKFORT, Jan 3.—U. S. 5.20 Bonds closed flat at 91¾.

—On Friday night of last week Mike McCarty was shot dead in a saloon in Lemont, Cook county, Illinois. Three other men were in the saloon at the time, but which did the deed is not known. The names of the three men are McCullock, Brady and Kane, and they are all under arrest.

—The Ramsey directors of the Susquehanna Railroad have taken possession of the road under the decision of Judge Peckham, that the stay of proceedings ordered by a New York city Judge had no effect upon the validity of Judge Smith's judgment.

—A fire at Clinton, Iowa, on Sunday, destroyed the Fifth Avenue House, Krau's stock of liquors, Myer's billiard saloon, Farnsworth's cigar store and Brettling's bakery. Loss $12,000; about half insured.

—The new municipal government of Boston was organized yesterday. Mr. Newton Talbot is Chairman of the Board of Aldermen and Mr. E. Mingles President of the Common Council.

—An unsuccessful attempt was made on Sunday night to rob the Framingham (Mass.) National Bank.

CHICAGO.

Another Death from Trichina—Telegraph Operators' Strike.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, January 3.—Another death from trichina has occurred among the victims near Marengo, Ills. This makes four deaths from the same cause. There are four more sick, who it is thought cannot possibly recover.

This morning nearly all the operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city, some fifty-five to sixty in number, struck. This strike has been inaugurated in sympathy with a little event which took place in San Francisco on Saturday last. Under the influence of the Telegraphic Protective League, the news of the San Francisco strike reached here on Saturday evening. On Sunday the operators held a meeting and decided to take united action in the matter. The result was that about all the operators at nine o'clock this morning ceased to operate and declared their intention never to resume work until two men at San Francisco were restored to their positions and former pay. The several officers of the Western Union, and their clerks, at once took their places at the tables and transmitted and received messages during the day. Fortunately for the company, there are quite a large number of telegraph operators in the city, many of them first class, engaged in other pursuits. Employment at good wages was immediately offered and before dark about enough men were engaged to fill the vacancies, and by to-morrow they hope to have everything working with the usual clock-work regularity. The strikers will not be recognized or employed by the Company hereafter. The salaries of operators here range from $80 to $120 per month.

THEN AND NOW.

A Contrast in the Prison Discipline of the Past and the Present—How a Holiday was Spent Behind the Walls, Bars and Bolts of the Penitentiary.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—It was my privilege to be present at the Western Penitentiary on Christmas morning. I had been familiar with the working of our far-famed Pennsylvania solitary system of punishment for prisoners long years ago. I had seen the old brick walls before these massive ones were erected. I had seen the terror which settled down on many a doomed man, as he felt that there was no more chance for him to escape, or hope of communicating with his fellow-prisoners. Yea, I had seen as one result of this feeling of despair one man, at least, literally starve himself to death in spite of all that could be done to prevent him. No wonder that to me this boasted Pennsylvania system came to be the embodiment of the idea of force and harshness. I had seen what was evidently needing *instruction*—the treatment of the highest medical culture for mental disease—mal-formation of the brain, and the misfortune of the lack of proper parental training, and suitable Christian restraint in childhood, treated as *punishment for the wrong doing of riper years*. I had seen some such driven to the verge of idiocy or madness, and therefore have hailed with joy every attempt of the last few years to modify, or alter as might be, the force of our system, and while retaining its best features, engraft on it some of the best features of the so called "Irish system" based essentially on the idea of the capability of the prisoners, take him as you find him, by and by, then, to be *reformed* and restored to society, *better* from the effects of their prison life, instead of *worse*—softened instead of hardened—willing to try to do better for themselves—their families and society rather than determined to have revenge for the cruel wrongs they had suffered. To accomplish these latter results, sympathy, pity, Christian love succeed, and a real regard for their good seemed to me to be absolutely essential. To one then I need not say, it has been a real gratification to me the steady tendency of the last few years in the direction of *humanity*, of the vim and efforts of the inspectors of our Penitentiary, and of the influential men in our community, on this subject. This culminated last winter in the passage of the laws by the Legislature, authorizing the assembling or the congregating of the prisoners of our Penitentiary, for work, and moral and religious instruction, and also, that of shortening the sentences for good behavior. Many have doubted the wisdom of these laws and apprehended the greatest danger from attempts to carry them out. Not so has the result proven. It is only those most familiar with the actual condition of things in the Penitentiary before and since the passage of these laws that are able to form an idea of the change, the vast change, for the better. An entirely new feeling now seems to have taken possession of the prisoners. Instead of trying to annoy and vex those in charge, there seems to be an earnest disposition on the part of the great mass to comply with the rules of the prison. All connected with the Institution feel this. The men are now regularly congregated every Sabbath for religious worship, and in the afternoon for Sunday school instruction. Although the accommodations for these purposes are yet very inconvenient and unsuitable, there are probably no more interested, orderly, quiet or attentive congregations in the two cities.

But this Christmas morning at about ten o'clock the prisoners of two of the blocks were brought out and ranged as compactly as convenient on their cell as I go along the corridors above and below. The Warden and his family, and every one of the Inspectors, were present with the Chaplain, to hear a sort of concert, got up by the choir of the prisoners. In a few brief, but very appropriate words, the Chaplain informed them that while the community outside were enjoying Christmas it had been thought best to get up this entertainment for them—an entertainment got up without any outside help. All the return the officers asked or expected was silent approval and good conduct. Of course it was a sight never to be forgotten—those long rows of prisoners, in prison dress, listening with the deepest attention to a concert got up for their pleasure this blessed Christmas morning. After prayer, brief and in sympathy with their circumstances, a Christmas carol was sung, the young daughter of the Warden officiating at the cabinet organ as she is accustomed to do on the Sabbath. Then the choir sang other pieces appropriate to the occasion, with instrumental pieces between. The string band had two guitars and three violins, which seemed to be handled soartistically that I could hardly believe one of the men who told me they had only been practising for a day or two. It was touching to see the rapt attention, the glistening eye, and the grateful smile of those incarcerated men. Though the arrangements of the prison are at present so unsuitable for assembling the prisoners, difficult for hearing, and for affecting them by the eye of the speaker, the order and attention was admirable, and this without apparent constraint—no appearance of guards or anything of the sort—apparently demonstrating the happy effects of the present plan of managing the prison and the fact that these prisoners are after all men, capable of being reached and benefitted by kindness and confidence in them. The exercises were repeated to the prisoners of the other two blocks with even better effect, as for some reason, the words and the music could be heard more distinctly. For one, I shall not soon forget the Christmas morning at the Western Penitentiary.

Nothing is so imperatively needed in the Penitentiary now as a chapel or hall where the men can be congregated to advantage instead of in the way I have described. The change within the year in regard to hospital arrangements—bathing—absolute separation of the female prisoners, facilities for the isolation of refractory subjects and prevention of communication between adjoining cells in the block recently built, are worthy of all praise. But they need workshops, and especially a chapel. It is to be earnestly hoped that the members of the Legislature from this section, and the new Board of State Charities, will make themselves familiar, by personal inspection, with all these facts. Finally the Inspectors who are now so unselfishly giving their time and attention to these matters may have the additional facilities here noted. It is said that the expense involved will be very small. With these, and with our new Workhouse completed, Western Pennsylvania seems likely to take rank with the foremost in the land or in the world, in the way of progress in Prison Discipline. J. S. T.

LETTER FROM THE CAPITAL.

New Year's Day Reception—The Tariff on Iron and Steel—Distillers and the Fermentation Period.

WASHINGTON, January 2, 1870.

NEW YEAR'S DAY AT THE CAPITAL.

Always gay, always furnishing for all tastes a satiety of enjoyment, New Year's day passed off yesterday in this city, marked with an unusual degree of pleasure to all whose health permitted a visit among friends or to do the honors at home. The weather was all we could have wished for. The thermometer stood about forty degrees Fahrenheit, and the genial rays of the sun darted from behind threatening clouds often enough during the day to assure us that old Sol kept an eye single to our interests for the once, and would not permit the black monsters to expectorate upon the earth's inhabitants till after festivities were over. We usually have disagreeable weather for New Year's day, and the hack drivers reap a golden harvest, but yesterday pedestrianism was the more acceptable method of perambulation and was more generally adopted than has been the case for many years.

THE RECEPTIONS.

The President led off. At 11 o'clock, A. M., he received the Cabinet, then the diplomatic corps, Senators, Representatives, Judges of the Supreme and minor Courts, officers, clerks and others, officers of the army and navy, veterans of the war of 1812, and the association of oldest inhabitants.

At half past twelve the gates were opened to the public, and a constant stream of gentlemen and ladies poured in and out the White House.

The visitors were presented to the President in the Blue Parlor, by Dr. Alexander R. Sharp, Marshal of the District, and to Mrs. Grant by General Mcciler. Vice President Colfax assisted the President, and Mrs. Grant was supported by Mrs. Sharp, Mrs. Dent, Mrs. General Porter and Mrs. Smith, of Washington, Pa., a visitor at the Executive Mansion.

Vice President Colfax, Secretaries Fish, Boutwell, Robeson, Belknap, Cox, Postmaster General Cresswell, Attorney General Hoar and Chief Justice Chase, gave brilliant and well attended receptions. Among the vast number, it is well to distinguish the highly creditable entertainments of General Sherman, Mrs. General Williams, Mrs. Admiral Porter, Baron Gerolt, Mrs. Senator Sherman, Mrs. Senator Conkling, and every one of the Inspectors, were present with the Chapiain, to hear a sort of concert, got up by the choir of the prisoners. In a few brief, but very appropriate words, the Chaplain informed

Mrs. Senator Carpenter, Mrs. Senator Thurman, Rear Admiral Dahlgren, Judge Cartter, Postmaster Edmunds, "The ladies of the Pacific coast" at the National Hotel, Mrs. Congressional Printer Clapp, Rev. Dr. Newman, Hon. Clinton Lloyd, Chief Clerk House of Representatives, and hosts of others. One important feature at the receptions yesterday was the lack of ardent spirits. The determination seemed to be to discourage their use, and the President, Cabinet Ministers, and others, refused to furnish liquors even when concealed in a back room, from which inevitable place newspaper men, ministers of the Gospel and temperance lecturers were punctiliously excluded. Among the most genial receivers was our bachelor Secretary of the Navy, the fair, fat, rosy, whole souled Robeson. His table was loaded with the greatest delicacies the *cuisinier's* art can furnish, and his wine list embraced the assortment only complete when "Dry Verzenay" and Smith & Friday's must ry juice are found therein. Post Clinton was "at home" to welcome him; one of nature's noblemen, who hails from Williamsport on the Susquehanna. Clinton stocked his cellar with "Lycoming county fifteen year old," California brandy, champagne and wines, in order to show that the productions of this country equal in quality those of the old. While he was out of the city his servants (perdition seize them,) drank nearly all the whisky. But Clinton and his pretty wife, notwithstanding their misfortunes, convinced the people before night that Williamsport housekeepors can keep house to perfection, Californians know how to make champagne, and that

A little good whisky just once in a year,
Will wash off the cobwebs and make the brain clear.

THE TARIFF.

The Committee of Ways and Means will meet again to-morrow. There is a general disposition this year to reduce the tariff somewhat, and yet the great question to be considered is, whether in the consideration of the articles of iron, steel and coal a lower tariff on those articles would not act to the great injury of those great interests in Pennsylvania and other sections. The Committee agreed to recommend a reduction of the duty on pig iron from nine to seven dollars per ton. It is now claimed by those who know, that if the House agree to the reduction, the soft pig imported from Scotland will enter to a dangerous extent in competion with the irons of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio and other Western States. General Negley will oppose this reduction. James M. Cooper, of Pittsburgh, was in this city a short time ago. Judge Kelley knew his man and introduced him to the Committee as one thoroughly conversant with the business of manufacturing steel. He waited all one day outside the door, long enough to make a man who is less pertinacious in adhering to the consummation of a duty, but being called in next day, argued the subject of steel for more than two hours. He strongly opposed an average of the duty on steel at a common rate of three cents per pound, for the reason that it gives greater protection than the lower grades need, while the manufacturer of high qualities would be left at the mercy of foreign monopolists. A rate like that proposed, would stop all manufactures of watch springs, cutlery, fine saws, axes, axles, scarfes, bayonets, the layer, &c., in the country. He advocated the reduction of duty on puddled or blistered steel, or steel other than cast or shear, to 2½ cents per pound, and that a rate of 3½ cents be placed on cast steel in ingots, bars, coils, rods or sheets; and that all circular and small shapes, cast or cut to pattern, pay 5 cents per pound. Unless these rates are obtained, then the steel manufacturers of the country will oppose any change in the tariff on that article. Probably, unless our men fight it hard, the Committee's action in reducing the duty on steel rails to two cents will be adopted by the House, and then it will be expected that a liberal margin will be made on higher grades to protect our manufacturers.

WHISKY—THE FERMENTATION PERIOD.

The whisky manufacturers of Ohio sent General H. L. Burnett, of Cincinnati, as their representative to urge an extension of the fermentation period. They say they represent an association of distillers

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

TUESDAY, JAN. 4, 1870.

THE NEW CITY GOVERNMENT.

The City Councils for 1870 assembled yesterday in their respective chambers and effected an organization. In the Select branch JAMES MCAULEY, ESQ., was again honored with the Presidency by an unanimous vote. W. A. TOMLINSON, Esq., of the Common branch, was with equal unanimity honored with re-election. Both these gentlemen have proved able, faithful and pains-taking presiding officers, and the compliment of again elevating them to the responsible positions is clear evidence that their services have been fully appreciated.

E. S. MORROW and HUGH MCMASTERS, ESQS., were complimented by a re election as Clerks of the respective branches. They are both excellent and experienced officers. CAPT. COOPER, our venerable and appreciated old friend, was re-elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

The introduction of a resolution looking towards economy in the department of public printing foreshadows that the Councils of 1870 will enforce rigid retrenchment in all directions, a course which cannot fail to prove gratifying to the tax-payers at large.

THE FINANCES.

In consequence of the diminished receipts from internal sources at this period of the year, the last month's reduction of the public debt was less than in any preceeding month of this Administration. The exact figures for the debt cancelled are $4,812,000. Notwithstanding his large sales during the month, the Treasurer retains as much free gold as at the close of November, with an increase of over three millions in the amount held on certificate. While Mr. BOUTWELL will pursue, during January, his established policy of bond-purchases and gold-sales it is manifestly his purpose to avoid, as heretofore, such an exercise of his official facilities as would too rapidly depress the value of the metal. As the situation stands the Secretary wields a practically resistless power over the market. But we must be candid enough to say that he uses that power most discreetly. When we see that if he would he could depreciate gold to the extent of half its present premium in a week, but at the expense, probably, of a serious commercial and financial crisis, and when we also observe that he prefers a more gradual and gentle movement—letting the market down easily instead of precipitating everything by the run to the bottom—it is due to the Secretary to confess that his steady caution in this regard is amply vindicated by the current results.

His specific intentions for the current week were to have transpired yesterday, but at this writing we have no advice of them. We conjecture, however, that the sales of the week will be limited to bids of not less than 119 or 120, not less than the first nor more than the last figure. Indeed it may be requisite for him to sustain the market against the too decisive effect of its supply this week, from public and private sources, of nearly $35,000,000 of coin. He will maintain, as far as he can, his policy of a carefully graduated progress to cash values.

ANOTHER GREAT ENTERPRISE.

More than a thousand miles northwest of Panama and of the Panama Railroad, the Gulf of Mexico stretches southward to within 150 or 160 miles of the Pacific. This is called the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and is quite distinct and far removed from the Isthmus of Panama, where the Caribbean sea and Pacific ocean approach within forty miles of each other, and across which the Panama railroad affords at present the great line of travel from one to the other.

The project of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific by rail across the Isthmus of Tehauntepec is an old one; but hitherto no organization strong enough to accomplish it has been formed. At length, however, the government of Mexico has granted to one Don Emilio La Sere the right to construct a railroad, a carriage road, and a line of telegraph across the isthmus, together with a subsidy of every alternate league of the public lands of each side of the line of these roads, and exempting the entire property from taxation or imposts, except 12 cents for each through passenger, and eight per cent. of the net profits whenever dividends shall be declared to stockholders. Such is the franchise, which runs through a term of 70 years.

Mr. La Sere it is said, "has transferred this franchise, with all its privileges, to the Tehuantepec Railway Company, organized by him and composed entirely of American capitalists. The company has incorporated itself under a charter from the Legislature of Vermont, with a capital of $18,000,000 in $100 shares. It has also entered into a bond with the Government of Mexico, in the sum of $100,000, to construct the roads in accordance with the terms of the grant. The carriage road and telegraph line are to be built within eighteen months, and the railroad completed in five years. The terminus on the Atlantic side is to be at Minatillan, situated on the River Coatzacoalco, about twenty miles from the Gulf of Mexico. The Pacific terminus will be at Salina Cruz. The total distance between these two points is 162 miles." Salina Cruz is on a fine inlet of the Pacific, called the Gulf of Tehuantepec, in north latitude 16 degrees, and longitude 94 degrees 20 minutes west from Greenwich. Panama is in latitude 10 degrees, longitude 80 degrees. The one is very nearly in the meridian of Pittsburgh; the other about that of Topeka.

The highest point of the line above tide is only 793 feet. It is said to pass through an exceedingly fertile and healthy country, abounding in minerals, and that there are but few natural obstacles to be overcome. The highest grades, extending through twelve or fifteen miles, is sixty feet to the mile, while the average grade will be less than twenty five feet. The total cost is estimated at $8,900,000, being an average of about $55,000 per mile.

Mr. SIMON STEVENS is President of the Company, and it is from an interesting volume from his pen that these facts are gleaned. He speaks of the great advantage which this route possesses over the Panama route in point of distance between San Francisco and New York, New Orleans and Liverpool. The reduction from New York, as compared with the Panama Railway, is 1,477 miles, from New Orleans 2,234 miles, and from Liverpool 1,131 miles. If the road were built, Mr. STEVENS infers that commerce between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, and also between the Pacific coast and Europe, would naturally select this route rather than that of Panama, as being the shortest and cheapest of the two.

If this route be what is here represented, that road will soon be built, and become an important thoroughfare. This road will be a formidable competitor of the Panama road, which, until this year, had a monopoly of the passenger traffic between California and the Pacific States; and although it cannot compete in point of time with the great overland road to California, yet where money is an element in the calculation rather than time, even it will find it a sharp competitor, and may be obliged to abate its rates in consequence.

It is wonderful how the world is pressing towards the Pacific. It will not be many years before this continent from Puget's Sound to Panama will be traversed by numerous great lines of trade and travel. The interior is found to be richer, and better adapted to settlement, than was formerly supposed; so that whether the commerce from distant regions washed by that vast ocean be more or less, these long interior roads will still pay, especially the one through Mew Mexico and Arizona; although the shortest of all routes to China and Japan is that known as the Northern road, beginning in Minnesota and terminating at Puget's Sound in Washington territory. It has the advantage over the Union Pacific of some seven or eight hundred miles.

THE GREAT STATESMAN.

LIFE OF DANIEL WEBSTER. By George Ticknor Curtis, one of his Literary Executors. Vol. I., pp. 689. D. Appleton & Co. New York, 1870.

This great National work has been written in fulfillment of Mr. WEBSTER'S testamentary injunctions, and will be completed with the issue of the second volume in about a month hence. The noble subject requires no laudatory comment from the press; we have only to congratulate the publishers upon the scholastic attainments and otherwise well merited reputation of the editorial author. Mr. Curtis was a protegé, companion and confidential friend of the great Statesman of New England, and has devoted himself to this work as to a labor of love. Nor has he relied wholly upon his own acquaintance, with a career which fixed, for more than a fourth part of a century, the admiring regard of the civilized world, but, as he gratefully acknowledges in the preface to this volume, avails himself to the broadest extent of the experience and critical suggestions of many of Mr. Webster's most intimate surviving friends.

Nearly seventeen years have elapsed since the death of this distinguished American. Although not a few of his cotemporaries are still living, yet the events since occurring, especially those of the last decade, seem to have opened, as the author suggests, a wide chasm in the history of the nation, separating the present from the past of seventeen years ago, as if, in fact, a century had intervened. Mr. WEBSTER, *par excellence* the expounder and champion of the Constitution, was spared from the unhappiness of seeing that instrument assailed by armed traitors, whose mad folly not even his matchless eloquence and exhaustive logic could have availed to arrest. His figure now stands before us, in this later hour of restored peace and of reconstituted and perfected liberty, looming up from the old era of ignorance and of partizan expediency, like some inextinguishable beacon, which indicated the true path of safety for the careful mariner, but was useless to preserve the fool-hardy and perversely blind from ruin.

The parentage, and early education of DANIEL WEBSTER, his entrance into professional life, his first political experiences and many of the grandest of his triumphs, either on the forensic or the popular arena, his gradual absorption into the highest statesmanship of the Republic, and the indelible impression which its history shall bear, received from the mightiest intellect upon which the XIXth century dawned—all these things appear in this faithful record before us, with such a wealth of incidental illustration, and of absolutely new revelations of a personal and political interest, as to render this "Life of Daniel Webster" a monument of inestimable justice to its great subject, and a contribution to the history of the Republic which no well-read citizen, of professional or political inclinations, or of a merely literary taste, can afford to be without.

We have to thank a gentleman who never brings to us any but the best books—Mr. J. R. Cunningham, No. 62 Fourth Avenue—for the volume before us. He states that the second and last volume will appear in February, containing full one hundred pages of matter more than this, and that he proposes to submit the work to the approving patronage of our citizens.

THE Erie *Gazette*, the staunch and reliable exponent of the opinions of a large majority of the people of that county, notices Mr. Galbraith's article in favor of the enlargement of the canal, and remarks thereon:

Give us the facts and figures to satisfy the people that the State treasury is not to be plundered by any "ring," and we are ready heartily to advocate any proper law to assist the canal enlargement. As soon as the expected bill is introduced, we propose to copy it, and comment according to its merits. If the public interests are protected, we shall approve it; but if it appears to us that some shrewd knavity predicts, a deep laid scheme to plunder the tax payers of this State, we shall emphatically oppose it.

Mr. W. W. Reed, who describes himself as "Superintendent of the Erie Canal," prints a statement, from which we quote two brief paragraphs. He says:

I propose to simply ask the Legislature to do for the benefit of Western Pennsylvania what it has done for other improvements, and if the bonds now held by the State are exchanged for the bonds of the canal, they will be placed in the hands of trustees in whose honesty and integrity the public will have confidence, and will see that they are properly applied.

I have seen articles denouncing Senator Lowry as getting up this scheme for personal profit. In this they give the Senator credit for what properly belongs to me. The proposition to enlarge the canal originated with me, and has been mainly carried forward to the present time through my efforts.

On the 13th of January, 1868, Senator Lowry, of the Erie district, in his place at the Capitol, made the following statement:

It is but natural that the enlargement of this great work (the Erie Canal) should be near my heart. It was my own child by adoption, and can a great blind Commonwealth slay it in cold blood? I saw the prints of the nails and the marks of the fingers of the State upon its throat. I resuscitated it, and blew into it the breath of life after it had lain in the grave. I took it to my bosom and warmed it into life. I will guard it as well as I can from a second death.

The public has no interest in the question of the paternity of the enlargement scheme, upon which the Superintendent and the Senator are thus so directly at issue. It will satisfy the people if these gentlemen continue to exhibit a sincere, generous and judicious rivalry in furthering a great enterprise. In that direction, the GAZETTE will heartily second their efforts.

THE Baltimore *American* appeared, on New Year's Day, with an enlargement of four columns, "rendering it the largest, as it is the oldest, and," as we say, "the best newspaper in Maryland."

The monthly issue of *Good Health* presents a successful development of a most popular plan, for bringing under the public eye a series of well and attractively written articles on the various questions of hygienic, sanitary and medical knowledge from the best authorities. If all the news-dealers don't keep it for sale, they overlook a good thing.

Every Saturday, in its new shape, challenges a vigorous rivalry with the other illustrated weeklies. It adds new and artistic attractions to a journal which already supplied one of the literary demands of the day.

Thanks to our friends of the Cincinnati *Gazette* for a copy of their "Annual Register" for 1870—a hand-book of one hundred and fifteen pages, embodying a mass of useful information—an almanac, with statistics, political and general data of the greatest usefulness. If as carefully compiled as it is really likely to be, this Register is fully equal to any publication of the kind which we have yet seen.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

Wrinkled Silk.—To make silk which has been wrinkled and tumbled appear exactly like new, sponge it on the surface with a weak solution of gum arabic or white glue, and iron it on the wrong side.

Graham Bread.—Two cups sweet milk, two cups sour or buttermilk, one half a cup molasses, one teaspoonful soda, with unbolted wheat meal to make a stiff batter. This cannot be beaten for bread.

Brown Bread.—Three cups of meal, one of flour, two cups of sweet milk and one of sour, half a cup molasses, teaspoonful of soda; steam three hours.

To Cleanse Blankets.—Put two large tablespoonfuls of borax and a pint bowl of soft soap into a tub of cold water. When dissolved, put in a pair of blankets and let them remain over night. Next day rub and drain them out, and rinse thoroughly in two waters, and hang them to dry. Do not wring them.

Testing Flour.—An exchange gives the following simple mode as the proper way to test flour: "Place a thimbleful in the palm of your hand and rub it gently with the finger. If the flour smooths down, feeling gentle and slippery, it is of an inferior quality. But if the flour rubs rough in the palm, feeling like fine sand, and has an orange tint, purchase confidently. It will not disappoint you."

Molasses Pudding.—One pound of flour, one pound of molasses, one pound of suet, and four eggs, very well mixed, and to be boiled from four to five hours. Add a little nutmeg, and, if necessary, half pound of sugar.

Fried Squashes.—Pare the squashes and cut them in thinish pieces; make a thin batter of flour and water; dip them in it, and sprinkle with salt and pepper after you lay them in the hot butter or lard; fry brown in a rather quick oven, or on the top of the stove; then turn and brown them on the other side.

Transparent Soap.—Shave in thin slices one pound of brown bar soap, and put in in a junk bottle with half a pint of alcohol. Without corking the bottle place it in a basin containing water, put the basin on the stove and boil ten minutes; then remove the bottle from the water, and turn out the liquid to cool. Before cold, add a few drops of oil of bergamot or lemon to scent.

Corn Meal Slappers.—To a quart of sweet milk, stir in sufficient meal, with one handful of wheat flour, to make rather a thin batter; add a little salt and not more than half a teaspoon soda, but you can judge better by stirring in very little at the time until the mixture feels light. Bake like buckwheat cakes. These cakes are far superior to those with eggs and butter, and certainly they are less trouble. The flour is a great improvement.

Pheasant, Partridge, or Grouse Pie in a Dish.—Pick and single out two pheasants, or four partridges or grouse; cut off the legs at the knee; season with pepper, salt, chopped parsley, thyme and mushrooms. Lay a veal steak and a slice of ham at the bottom of the dish; put the partridge in, and a pint of good broth. Put puff paste on the edge of the dish, and cover with the same; brush over with egg, and bake an hour; or place them in a raised crust.

Pea Soup.—A pint and a half of split peas, two small onions, pepper and salt to taste. Use three quarts of water and boil from five to six hours. Pork is often put in, but makes the soup far less wholesome. If the water is hard, add a piece of saleratus not larger than a pea. It would be difficult to find a way in which the same amount of nourishment could be obtained for four times what this costs. —*Hearth and Home.*

Queen of Puddings.—One scant pint of grated bread crumbs, one quart milk, one cup sugar, one lemon, four eggs, butter the size of a walnut. Grate the rind of the lemon and put it with the butter, and a little salt to the bread crumbs; then pour on the milk boiling hot. When cool add the yolks of the eggs, well beaten; beat all thoroughly together and bake. When cold, make a meringee of the whites of the eggs, the juice of the lemon, and half a cup of sugar beaten till stiff. Spread this over the top of the pudding, and set it into the oven again for a few minutes, till of a delicate brown.—*Mother at Home.*

To Clean Silk or Merinoes—Grate two or three large potatoes; add to them a pint of cold water, let them stand a short time, pour off the liquor clear, or strain it through a sieve, when it will be fit for use. Lay the silk on a flat surface, and apply the liquid with a clean sponge, till the dirt is well separated; dip each piece in a pail of clear water and hang up to dry without wringing. Iron while damp, on the wrong side. Should the silk be of more than one color, it is desirable to wet a small piece first, lest the dress should be spoiled by moisture, causing the colors to run, but for self colored silks, the direction is an excellent one; and satinettes, even of light colors, if not greased or stained, make up again nearly equal to new.—*The Household.*

An Honest Christmas Plum Pudding.—If anybody can present a better receipt than this, I should be happy to see it and will try it:

Take a pound of bread, break it small, and soak in a quart of milk; when soft smash the bread, and mix with it three large spoonfuls of flour, previously mixed with a cup of milk; add half a pound of brown sugar, a wine glass of wine, one of brandy, a teaspoonful of salt, the same of pulverized mace and cinnamon, or a rind of a lemon grated. The whole should be well stirred together, with a quarter of a pound of chopped suet or melted butter. Add ten eggs well beater, one pound of Zante currants, and the same of seeded raisins. Boil it in a bag made of thick cotton cloth, and before filling it should be wrung out of hot water and floured inside. It must not be entirely filled with the pudding, as it will swell when boiling. Place an old plate at the bottom of the pot in which you boil the pudding, to keep the bag from sticking to it and burning. Let the water boil when you put the pudding in, and in a few minutes turn the bag over. There should be water enough to cover the pudding all the time it is boiling. When you wish to turn out the pudding, immerse the bag in cold water a minute, and it will easily slip out. This pudding will require three or four hours to boil thoroughly.

It may not be amiss, perhaps, to say that this, though a Christmas pudding, may be made and eaten during any time of the year.

Cure for Ear-Ache.—Take a small piece of cotton batting or cotton wool, make a depression in the center with the finger, and fill it up with as much ground pepper as will rest on a five cent piece; gather it into a ball and tie it up; dip the ball into sweet oil, insert it in the ear, covering the latter with the cotton wool, and use a bandage or cap to retain it in its place. Almost instant relief will be experienced, and the application is so gentle that an infant will not be injured by it, but experience relief as well as adults.

Wintering Sheep.—Farmers keeping sheep ought to see that their quarters for winter are comfortable. Plenty of room should be provided, for sheep will not do well when crowded into small quarters. Their pens should be well ventilated. A covering of straw makes a first-rate roofing. The floor should be well littered with straw once in three or four days, and as often cleaned. They should be fed regularly. Hay should be disposed in racks, easily reached while feeding, yet high enough to be clear of any contact with their feet on the ground. If farmers understood this fact; and put it more to practice than they do, they would be gainers by it.

Sheep should not be fed too highly. More is lost by high feeding than is gained. An old uncle of mine, having had a long experience in sheep raising, used to say that too spoonfuls of oats a day was sufficient, and that sheep would do well on that allowance with plenty of hay. Salt should be given at least once a week.

Care should be taken in building pens or sheds to make an entrance large enough. Sheep ought not to be crowded in going in or out. Many fine animals have been injured in that way, for sheep go in and out of their quarters, when feeding time comes, with a rush, and huddle close together. If the entrance is sufficiently large, there need be no danger of crowding. All weakly, scrawny lambs or sheep should be separated from those in good condition, and allowed an extra allowance to "catch up." Poor scrawny sheep never stand much chance in a flock of fat, thrifty ones, as they are knocked around, and seldom get their share of food.

I am glad to see that farmers are waking up to their interest, and getting sheep of improved breeds. The old fashioned long and coarse-wooled kinds ought to give place to such as the Southdowns, Cotswold or Merino. Not only is the yield of wool greater, but it is of superior quality, and brings a much higher price.

Cost of a Bushel of Wheat.—The cost of a bushel of wheat; put the value of land at fifty dollars:

The interest on $50, at 6 per cent, is	
$3, which divided by twenty, gives	15
Cost of seed, $3	15
Cost of plowing, $1.50	7½
Putting in, $1.50	7½
Reaping, $1	5
Binding, $1.25	6
Shocking, 40c	2
Boarding hands while cutting, 40c	2
Hauling and stacking, $1.25	6½
Threshing, $1	5
Boarding hands, $2	5
Hauling to market, $1	5
Taxes on money invested in seed, plowing, harrowing and drilling	2½
Total cost per bushel	90½

Considering the straw and pasture worth the wear and tear of tools, harness, etc., the above I consider a fair estimate of the cost of one bushel of wheat.

Disturbing Sheep.—Prof. Miles, in his observations on sheep, has called attention to the effect that sudden disturbance, or any other kind of agitation, has on sheep. He found that any disturbance, such as the passing and repassing of stock, retarded the fattening and frequently threw his sheep off their feed for a time. Mr. Julian Winnie, of Albany, confirms the correctness of this observation, and says on the subject of winter care of sheep:

"Littering is something which must not be neglected. I have stood in the yard and noticed, when the littering or bedding was getting dirty, how carefully the sheep avoided it, and how reluctantly they lay down upon it; and as soon as the clean bedding was given them, I have seen them drop down upon it, rest as happy and contented, to all appearance, as an exhausted person upon a bed of straw. I believe that it is during this period of rest that they acquire flesh, and hence I would recommend that sheep be kept as free from disturbance as possible. Never allow strangers in the yard, unless feeders. I have forty sheep in one pen that are kept absolutely undisturbed save by the daily visits of their feeder, and their condition is better than those in any other pen, which fact I attribute wholly to the silence in which they are kept.

Advice as to Horses.—In teaching a young horse to drive well do not hurry to see how fast he can trot. Keep each pace clear and distinct from the other, that is in walking make him walk and do not allow him to trot. While trotting be equally careful that he keeps steady on his pace, and do not allow him to slack into a walk. The reins while driving should be kept snug and when pushed to the top of his speed keep him well in hand that he may learn well to bear upon the bit, so that when going at a high rate of speed he can be held at his pace, but do not allow him to pull too hard, for it is not only unpleasant, but makes him often difficult to manage.

To prevent halter-breaking procure a small, hard, strong cord, from eight to ten feet long; put the harness on the horse, buckle the girth tight, make a slipping noose on one end of the cord and put it around the horse's tail, close to the body; slip the other end through the territ and bit ring, and hitch the horse to a post, and leave him to himself. Two or three lessons will cure any horse.

When a horse stands long in a stable his legs are apt to swell. No horse which is not disabled by sickness or lameness should be allowed to stand long in the stable. Inaction produces a dropsical condition of the dependent parts of the body, and the obvious remedy is to exercise the horse every day.

To prevent over reaching, pare the heel of the forward foot low. This causes the horse as he moves forward to raise the forward foot quicker, and allows the hind foot to remain longer, so that before the hind foot comes forward the forefoot is out of the way. Also, make the forward shoe long. If my reasoning is not plain let any one try the experiment and they will be satisfied.—*Stock Journal.*

Care of Poultry in Winter.—Very few persons pay necessary attention to poultry in winter, although at this season they require constant care. A poultry house, to be quite warm, should be constructed with double walls and roof, like an ice house, and should have as much glass as possible to admit light and sunshine.

Boards, about four inches wide, are better adapted for roosts than round poles, as the fowls sitting on them can cover their feet with their feathers and protect them from frost. Old hens are not worth feeding; they should be got rid of, and young, vigorous ones substituted. When more than three years old, hens are not usually worth keeping.

Abundant food should be given in winter, as without it very few eggs will be obtained. Every poultry house should be furnished with boxes for the hens to lay in, so arranged that they cannot roost over them. Food and water should be given with regularity, and a supply of lime, gravel, crushed bones, and charcoal should be always available.

Corn and Hogs.—One bushel of corn will make a little over 10½ pounds of pork —gross.

When corn costs 13½ cents per bushel, pork costs 1½ cents per pound.

When corn costs 17 cents per bushel, pork costs 2 cents per pound.

When corn costs 25 cents per bushel, pork costs 3 cents per pound.

When corn costs 33 cents per bushel, pork costs 4 cents per pound.

When corn costs 50 cents per bushel, pork costs 5 cents per pound.

The following statements show what the farmer realizes on his corn when in the form of pork:

When pork sells for 3 cents per pound, it brings 25 cents per bushel in corn.

When pork sells for 4 cents per pound, it brings 33 cents per bushel in corn.

When pork sells for 5 cents per pound, it brings 45 cents per bushel in corn.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

From a farm in Western New York there is annually sold $2,000 worth of butter. The farm contains 172 acres. Thirty cows are kept.

It is estimated that 20,000,000 bushels of wheat, 6,500,000 of corn, 12,000,000 of oats, and 2,000,000 of potatoes were produced, last year, in Minnesota.

Scotia one of the most valuable manures, and nothing but the most culpable carelessness and indifference will suffer it to remain a standing menace to life and property when it can be easily removed from chimneys, stovepipes, &c., and turned to useful account in the garden or field. Twelve quarts of soot in a hogshead of water, will make the most valuable liquid manure, which will improve the growth of root crops, garden vegetables, flowers.

The agricultural statistics of Great Britain for 1869 show 3,695,635 acres in wheat; 2,256,177 in barley; an increase of 42,906 acres in the first and of over 100,000 acres in the last crop over 1868. The increase in the average in potatoes was 83 per cent. The number of cattle has decreased, as has the number of sheep and pigs, to a remarkable degree.

Skillful fatteners are far less common than good grain growers. Recent experiences have proved that animals cannot take on flesh rapidly, unless the temperature is nearly uniform, and between fifty and sixty degrees.

Dr. Voelcker says: "Placed in a heap with ashes or sand, occasionally moistened with liquid manure or water, bone enters into putrefaction, and becomes a more soluble and energetic manure than ordinary bone dust."

A correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* says: "Some years ago I had a shade tree which split at the fork. I took an inch and a half augur, bored a hole through, put a well seasoned wooden plug through, wedged each end, and it grew on and the crack opened no further."

GENERAL NEWS.

WHEELING had 288 marriages in 1869.

BRODERICK'S property in California has been found.

BOUTWELL is lecturing on the Transition Period of the United States.

RISTORI goes into raptures over the pure air and pretty sky of the United States.

VICTOR HUGO and Louis Blanc have written characteristic letters about Mr. Peabody.

OF the sixteen Governors of Pennsylvania seven were of German descent, and of all the Governors of the South, eleven are foreign to the clime.

WILKES, of the *Spirit of the Times*, claims having first suggested the Pacific Railway. It was suggested by the Spirit of the Times; but not Wilkes' or any other paper.

THE Treasury Department will put fives, twenties and fifties of the new series of legal tender notes into circulation in about ten days. They are handsome bills, made of Government bank note paper, and of much brighter appearance on the face than the new ones and twos in circulation.

THE Boston *Advertiser* announces that Tempel's comet (Comet III, 1869), was observed at the observatory at Harvard College as follows: Time, Dec. 24—midnight. R. A., 2h, 3m, 35s. Dec. plus 26° 5' 5". Daily motion in R. A., plus 7' 5". Daily motion in Dec., plus 6' 0". Discription, faint, diameter two minutes, round, gradually mueh brighter in the middle.

IT becomes daily more certain that there will be a vigorous opposition to the Samana treaty in the Senate and House. It is extremely doubtful if the House appropriation committee will agree to the appropriation Mr. Fish will ask for. The St. Thomas treaty is to be pushed again, if Samana goes through easily. If the gates of the Treasury are once opened, a good deal of money will escape before they are closed again.

THE Prussian needle-gun has a formidable rival in the form of a *zundmessergewehr*, or knife-gun, the new breach-loader invented by Herr Mayhofer, of Kauschen, East Prussia. At a recent trial in Konigsberg, twenty five rounds, with full cartridge, are said to have been fired off per minute. The missile penetrates at a distance of two thousand yards. The piece carries with great precision, and has the great advantage of a minimum of smoke. The invention extends to the cartridge as well as to the gun.

HELP NATURE IN DISTRESS.

The value of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. Thousands of people who have used it can testify to its extraordinary merits—some of them far gone with diseases of the lungs and pulmonary organs.

It is without question one of the speediest as well as the most soothing of all lung medicines.

It will cure the worst case of Asthma.

It will cure long-standing cases of Bronchitis.

It will cure spitting of blood.

It will cure a common cough in a few days.

It will cure the worst case of sore-throat in a day.

It will cure catarrh in the head.

It will cure laryngitis.

It will cure chronic pleurisy.

Besides most other diseases of the lungs and pulmonary organs. If any one will reflect over the matter they will find that most of their diseases are occasioned by obstruction in some of the channels that eliminate morbid matter from the system. Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE opens out these channels.

Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, whilst it removes obstruction, it at the same time gives healthiness and pleasure to the blood, soothes the rough surfaces of the throat and lungs and is withal a wholesome and pleasant medicine to take. It is used with great certainty in the wasting and decay of the powers of the system, and it will impart to all the organs renewed vigor and energy.

The winter months are those which are usually regarded as the most prolific of coughs and colds, and consumptive invalids during the winter are mostly forewarned to keep indoors, for the reason that the cold is apt to produce a tendency in the system to inflamatory action and render these diseases difficult to cure. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure comes to the aid of a stressed nature, helps also to make good and new blood to aid in the restoration and renewal of parts. If all who read this article will but try one bottle of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, it will convince them more of the truth of what we say than anything we can write. It combines in it some of the most valuable articles of the *materia medica*, and no one can use it without benefit. Go and see Dr. Keyser at his Great Medical Office, 167 Liberty street. Office hours from nine in the morning until one in the afternoon, and from three o'clock until six in the evening, and seven until nine at night.

DECEMBER 25 1869.

THE GREAT PICTORIAL ANNUAL.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1870, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, is now ready for distribution, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive NATIONAL CALENDAR.

The nature uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed wit pictorial illustrations, valuable recipes for the household and farm; humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Almanacs appearing with the opening of the year, this is the most useful *and may be had for the asking*. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The BITTERS are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the civilized world.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE COTTON MILL'S CO., December 28th, 1869.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Eagle Cotton Mills Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Allegheny City, TUESDAY, January 4th, 1870, between the hours of 11 and 4 P. M., for the election of Five (5) Directors, Treasurer and Clerk, to serve for the ensuing year. ORLANDO M. HARPER, Clerk.

☞ NOTICE TO PERSONS having boats of any description, or material of any kind lying on the Allegheny river, carts, drays or wagons, not having reported, you are hereby notified

TO REPORT AT ONCE.

Or they will be sold at the

Expiration of Twenty Days.

ROBERT A. HILL,
de21 ALLEGHENY WHARFMASTER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DILWORTH, HARPER & CO.

243 LIBERTY STREET,

(Opposite head of Wood,)

Are receiving large shipments of

New Crop New Orleans

SUGAR and MOLASSES.

☞ *They give 12 per cent. tare on all Sugar by the Hogshead*

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of LOGAN, GREGG & CO., has this day been dissolved by limitation, GEORGE PARK and J. E. JOHNSTON retiring. The business will be settled by the remaining partners.

JOHN T. LOGAN,
EDWARD GREGG,
GEORGE PARK,
J. E. JOHNSTON,
GEO. B. LOGAN.

DECEMBER 31, 1869.

The undersigned will continue the importation and sale of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC HARDWARE at their old stand, No. 89 Wood street, under the firm of LOGAN, GREGG & CO. Mr. J. E. Johnston will remain with the house.

JOHN T. LOGAN,
EDWARD GREGG,
GEO. B. LOGAN.

JANUARY 1, 1870. ja3

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Plaid and Striped Shawls,
Paisely Shawls,
Breakfast Shawls,
Misses' Plaid Shawls,

Plaid and Striped Delaines,
Plain Poplins—all colors,
Heavy Corded Poplins,
All-wool Plaid Poplins,

Heavy Country Flannels,
Plain White & Col'd Flannels,
Plain & Plaid Opera Flannels,
Canton Flannels,

White Blankets,
Gray Blankets,
Heavy Coverlids,
Cassimeres and Jeans,
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

JANUARY, 1870,

AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's,

78 and 80 Market Street.

PRICES REDUCED

OF

Ladies' and Children's

CLOTH AND FELT SKIRTS.

Also, all descriptions of

WORSTED KNIT GOODS.

Complete assortment of

LADIES', MEN'S AND CHILDREN'S

Underwear,
Stockings
Gloves, &c.

NEW GOODS O

THE

GRAND CLEARANCE

N

HOLIDAY SALE,

AT

HORNE'S,

STILL CONTINUES!!

USEFUL AND

DESIRABLE GOODS!!

Extremely Low Prices!

HANDKERCHIEFS,

Every Style and Quality.

FOR

Ladies, Gents and Children.

Lace Goods.

A GREAT VARIETY IN

Collars, Setts,
Handkerchiefs and Chemizettes,
Linen Embroidered Setts, in Fancy Boxes,
Broche Scarfs, Silk Scarfs,
Roman and Embroidered Sashes,
Sash and Bow Ribbons, handsome styles just received,
Fine French Flowers,
Willow and Ostrich Plumes,
Bonnet Velvets, Trimming Satins,
Boulevarde Skirts,
French Corsets,
Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas,
Fine Silk Fans, Fancy Belts,
Jet and Plated Jewelry.
Ladies' Cardigan Jackets,
Traveling Satchels,
Gloves and Hosiery

IN STYLES AND QUALITY

TO SUIT ALL.

Merino and Wool Underwear.

NEW STOCK

Gents' Neck Wear.
Handkerchief Bows and Ties,
Pulse Warmers, &c,

77 AND 79 MARKET ST.

de21

HOLIDAY BOOKS!

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT

AT

R. S. DAVIS & CO.,

193 Liberty Street,

Finely Illustrated Works and Albums.
Bibles, Testaments and Hymn Books.
Juvenile Books of all kinds.
Toy Books, Games and Puzzles.
Plain and Fancy Stationery.
Diaries, Pocket Books and Mems.
Writing Desks and Fancy Inkstands.
Photograph Albums.
Chess Men and Boards.
The Latest Publications.
Please Call and Examine. de15

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POPULAR PRICES,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

LADIES' AND MISSES' FURS,

At Very Low Prices.

At 12 1-2c, a good article 4-4 Bleached Muslin.
At 12 1-2c. Heavy 4-4 Unbleached Sheeting.
At 18 3-4c., All-wool Scarlet Flannel,
At 25c., Rob Roy Flannel.
At 28c., Very Heavy Gray Twilled Flannel.
At 50c., All-wool Cassimeres.
At 12 1-2c., good Dark Delaines.
At 25c., Double Width Black and Colored Poplins—an extra good bargain.
At 50c. each, Plaid Shoulder Shawls.
At $2 50, Ladies' Felt Skirts---good bargain.
At $2.75 a pair, 10-4 White Blankets.
At $3.50 a pair, 4-4 White Blankets,
Shirting Muslins, Pillow Case Muslins,
Irish Linens and Shirt Fronts

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

JANUARY, 1870,

AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's,

78 and 80 Market Street.

At 8c., Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs,
At 6c., Ladies' Linen Collars,
At 40c, Men's Grey Undershirts,
At 20c., Men's Grey Drawers,
At 20c., Men's Shirt Fronts,
At 10c., Box of Men's Paper Collars,
At 10c., Children's Wool Stockings,
At 25c., Ladies' Winter Gloves,
At 25c., Wool Knit Hoods and Caps.
At 50c, Children's Knit Shaw s,
At $1.00, Knit Shoulder Shawls.

PENING DAILY.

GENERAL

REDUCTIONS

TO CLOSE THE

ENTIRE STOCK!!

BATES & BELL

OFFER THEIR

Choice Selected Stock of

Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Silks,
Cloaks,
Blankets,
Velvets,

VERY LOW PRICES

To Reduce the Stock.

de11

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
No. 94 WOOD STREET.
Third door above Diamond alley. PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SELECT AND COMMON COUNCILS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH:

GENTLEMEN: I transmit herewith a statement showing the condition of the finances of the "Building Fund." The total amount collected from the creation of said "Fund" and

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,
NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. Thompson, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Leech, Jesse Floyd.
John M. Martin, Archibald Wallace, Jas. B. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.
This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a General Banking business.
jn16:6

GOLD,
SILVER AND COUPONS,
Bought at Highest Prices.
PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue
m9

JAMES T. BRADY & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette,
FINANCE AND TRADE.

PENN'A CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, }
MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870. }

The premium on gold is yielding step by step, and although there are slight reactions the tendency will be steadily downward until it is ascertained what the extent of our imports will be for the coming season. So far the indications are favorable to a great diminution over former years, and the gradual decline of the gold premium would make it extremely hazardous to import largely. Gold opened at 120¼, and gradually declined to 119¾, at which it closed weak.

Government Bonds were strong on purchases by speculators and on improved quotations from abroad. The decline of the gold premium, however, favors lower quotations.

Stocks are dull, and yielding to the influence of the improved national credit, approaching the par of gold.

Business appears brisk among our bankers, but this is only for a few days, until the business of last year is settled up.

Money is scarce and high rates are offered for good paper.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 119¾; Silver, 115¼; Eighty-one's, 115¾, Ex-coupons; Five Twenties, 1862, 115¾; do 1864, 112¾; do 1865, 112¼; do 1865, Ex-coupons; Consols, 111¾, Ex-coupons; do 1867, 111¾, Ex-coupons; do 1868, 111¾ Ex-coupons; Ten Forties, 109¾; Adams Express Company 61¾; Merchants Union Express Company, —; American Express Company, 54; Western Union Telegraph, 32¾; New York Central, 86¾; Reading, 94½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 86¼; Ohio & Mississippi, 23¾; Michigan Southern, 84¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 83; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 101¾; Chicago & North Western, 67½; Chicago & North Western Preferred 81¼; Erie 22.

EXCHANGE.	Large.	Small.
London, per £	$5,89	$6,00
Paris, per franc	23¼	25
Berlin, thaler	88	92
Frankfort, florins	51¾	53

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 119¾ United States Sixes, 1881, 115¾; Five Twenties, 1864, 113¾; do. 1864, 113; do. 1865, 113; Ten-Forties, 109¾; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 111¾; do. do. 1867, 112; do. do. 1868, 112; Union Pacific Railroad, 86; Central do, do, 99; Cy. Pacific, 109¾; Lake Superior 96.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)
NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

The demand for money became very active this afternoon, and before three o'clock rates for call loans ranged from 7 per cent. currency to 7 per cent. gold. After that hour they were higher; 1-16 per cent. per diem was paid. Discounts dull at 10@12 per cent. for prime.

The Assistant Treasurer received instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury to buy $6,000 000 of Five Twenties during the current month, and sell $4,000,000 gold. The following is the programme: Sales of gold—January 6th, $1,000,000, sinking fund; January 12th, $1,000,000, special fund; January 17th, $1,000,000, sinking fund; January 26th, $1,000,000, special fund. Purchases of bonds—January 5th, $2,000,000, special fund; January 17th, $1.000.000, sinking fund; January 19th, $2,000,000, special fund; January 27th, $1,000,000, sinking fund.

Freights to Liverpool without decided change; shipments of 15,000 bushels wheat per steamer at 4d.

Sterling quiet at 8½@8¾, closing at inside rate.

Gold lower, 120¾; closed at 119¼@119¾.

Clearances, $34,000,000. Imports for the week, $169,059; exports, $92,282.

Governments opened firmer and closed quiet and heavy. Coupons: 81s, 15¼@15¾; 62s, 13¾@13¾; 64s,12¾@12¾; 65s, 12¼@12½; new, 11¾@11¾; do. 67s, 11¾@11½; do 68s, 11¾@11¾; Ten-Forties, 9⅝@9¾. Pacifics, 9¾.

State bonds quiet and steady; Missouris, 87; old Tennessees, 52¾; new do. 46; new North Carolinas, 29¼.

Stocks dull but steady.

Five Twenty Prices—Boston, 48¾; Cumberland, 25; Western Union Tel., 32¾; Quicksilver, 14¾; Mariposa, 7¾; do preferred, 14¾; Adams Express, 61¾; Wells & Fargo, 20; American, 35; United States, 48; Pacific Mail, 41¾; New York Central 86¾; Erie, 22¼; do preferred, 43; Harlem, 133; do preferred, 134; Hudson scrip, 81¾; Reading, 99½; Michgan Central, 117¾; Lake Shore, 84¾; Illinois Central, 133½; Pittsburgh, 82; North Western, 67½; do preferred, 81¾; Rock Island, 61¾; St. Paul, 73; do preferred, 80¾; Wabash, 49; Fort Wayne, 86¼; Terre Haute, 24; do preferred, 56; Chicago and Alton, 142½; do preferred, 145; Ohio and Mississippi, 23¾.

Mining shares dull; Boston prices: Calumet, 65; Quincy, 22; Franklin, 8½.

Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—A total of 4,790 beeves coming after the people are tired of poultry, and when sheep run light, enables holders to advance the prices nearly ½c per pound; some rough bulls are selling down to 10½c; thin Texans at 12@13c; roughish Illinois cattle at 14@15c; good steers at 16@17¼c; prime at 17c, and a few extras at 18@18½c; so many thin state cows and oxen, with somewhat free offering of rough Canada, and rising 600 Texans, keep the average at 15c. The market was very active, and all sold quickly. 2,790 were on sale today, 1,830 of them at Communipaw and 960 at Ane Hundredth street. A drove of 200 Texans, 5¾ cwt, sold at 12¼c; 130 Illinois steers, 6¾ cwt, at 14@16c; 100 head, 7¼ cwt, at 15@17c, and 25 extra southern Ohio grades, 10¾ cwt, at 17½@18¾c; the market closes favoring shippers. Sheep: total, 20,100; selling briskly at ½c advance for fair to good stock; arrivals, 5,700 to-day; prices are 5c for very thin 68 pound State sheep, 5¾c for 80 pound Ohio, 6c for same weight State, 7c for 2 cars 90 lb Canadas, 7¼c for 1 car 94 lb Ohio weighed, prime 110 lbs sheep worth 8c, with sales 8,700. Hogs, lightest supply since last February, the market not firm at 10@10¼c for any, the market closing firm at 10¾@11c for live, 13@13¾c for city, and 11½@12c for Chicago dressed.

CHICAGO, January 3.—Beef cattle are steady and firm under an active shipping inquiry, with sales at $5,50@4,65 for cows, $4,75@5,00 for feeders, $6@7,37½ for fair to good, $7,60@8,75 for extra to premium shipping, and $9,30@9,60 for premium dressed packing lots. Dressed hogs fair to good packing lots. Dressed hogs fair to good packing lots. Sheep firm and quiet, at $10@10,50 for light, $10,50@11,25 for heavy lots, with an occasional extra lot at $11,50.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870. }

The cold, freezing weather has inspired hopes of an early improvement in business as the country roads have been almost impossible for several weeks past, and local trade has suffered considerably therefrom. With good roads, our trade with the country, especially during the winter season, is always good, but the country highways have been in such a bad condition recently, as to almost prevent country people from visiting the city, particularly those who are not located near railroads, and and who are entirely dependent on their own means of transportation. Farmers, generally, as well as country merchants, have grain, and country produce, including butter, eggs, etc. etc., on which they are anxious to realize, but for the reason, above stated, they were unable to get their products to market.

APPLES—In moderate demand, but the supply is fully up to it and prices are unchanged, ranging from $2,50@3,00 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 75@85.

BUTTER—Is dull, with a good supply and round lot sales of prime Roll cannot be effected above 30—sale of 1,800 lbs at that figure. In a retail way, prime to choice, may be quoted at 33@35, in small packages.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 13@14 cts.

BEANS—$2,50@3.00 per bushel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—@4¼ cts.

CHESTNUTS—Quoted at $4,50.

CRANBERRIES—Continue to be quoted at $12@16 per bbl.

CIDER—Continues dull and nominally unchanged, at $5,00@8,00 per bbl, as to quality.

CARBON OIL—Is dull and unchanged; may be quoted in a jobbing way at 27@27½c, for standard brands.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a fair demand for apples, and we can report round lot sales at 8¼@9c. Peaches dull and unchanged—9@10c for quarters and 11@12c for halves.

CHEESE—Is quoted from 17 to 18 for Western Reserve; Ohio Factory, 18¾; Ohio Goshen, 19; York State farm Dairy, 19; and York State Goshen 20.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 12@13 cts.

EGGS—Sales of limed at 33@35, and fresh packed at 37@38.

FEATHERS—In better demand and higher, and we now quote at 85@90 to the trade and the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—Is quiet the demand being lighter than usual and entirely local, while prices are unchanged. We continue to quote at $5,75@6,00 for winter wheat flour, and $5,25@5,50 for spring.

GRAIN—There is little or no wheat in this market at present, and, consequently, buyers take hold more readily, though prices are unchanged; $1,15@1,18 for fair to prime red. Oats quiet and unchanged; 47@48 on wharf and track, and 50 in store. Corn is in steady demand and light supply, and unchanged; ear is still quoted at 80 on wharf and track and shelled at 85. Rye is nominally unchanged, and the same is true of barly, with but little of either arriving or offering.

HAY—Sales at Allegheny Diamond Scales of 45 loads at $17 @23 per ton, a decline, compared with last week, and the week preceding, when it sold up to $25.

HUSKS—Sales at 3 cents per pound.

HOMINY—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2.25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

LARD OIL—No. 1 Extra is quoted firm at 1,50.

PROVISIONS—Shoulders quoted at 15c for plain and 16 for sugar cured; breakfast bacon, 21@21½c; and sugar cured hams 21@21½. Lard 19 in tierces, and 20 in kegs and pails. Mess Pork, $32.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens 12@14, and dressed Turkeys 18@20. Live Chickens, 60@65 c, per pair, by the coop

PEANUTS—Quoted at 9@10 cts.

PEAS—Dull; $2,50 per bushel.

POTATOES—Dull but unchanged; sales in store at 55c@60.

SEEDS—Sales of Timothy seed at $3,75@4; and Clover seed at $5@8,25. Flaxseed is dull and cannot be quoted above $2,10.

SALT—Is dull, and Allegheny River brands are quoted at $1,80 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

STRAW—Sales at $14@15 per ton.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY Jan. 3, 1870. }

"Retrenchment and Reform" seem to be the order of the day, in National, State, and municipal affairs, and while retrenchment cannot be properly applied in this connection, it is generally conceded that there is plenty of room for reform in the oil business. Owing to various causes, not here necessary to recapitulate, the oil trade, so far at least as Pittsburgh is concerned, has not been very successful during the year which has just closed, and it is now proposed by nearly all who are actively and regularly engaged in the business, both dealers and manufacturers, to introduce some measures looking toward reform, such as limiting sales of refined to sixty days and making the option invariably in favor of the seller; this, it is claimed, will tend very much toward preventing anything like a "corner," and would certainly be a very important point attained. The trade, here, is almost unanimously in favor of weighing instead of gauging oil, but refiners at Cleveland, for reasons best known to themselves, are bitterly opposed to any change, and they are aided somewhat in their opposition by New York. There are other reforms suggested, of a less important character, not here necessary to mention, but if those we have named could be fairly and firmly established, there can be no doubt but what the trade here would be greatly benefitted thereby.

CRUDE.

There was little or nothing done in crude to-day, nor is it likely that there will be for a week or so to come, as operators, generally, seem disposed to hold off for the present. Sale of 400 bbls on spot (46¾ gravity,) at 12¾, and 400 bbls spot (40 to 46) at 13. January to June, nominal at 13.

REFINED.

The refined market was also very quiet today, not a single sale reported, though the feeling was quoted a shade stronger. Spot or January was reported at 30¾@30¾, and for January to March, 30¾ was bid.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. RR.

Lyons & Co. 486 bbls, on account Parker Thompson; Lockhart & Frew 2,249, on account same; Waring & King 1,941, on account Fisher Bros; same 83, on account Munhall & Co; Eclipse Oil Works 406, on account Owston & Sowers; Wagner & Leech 243, on account same; Fisher Bros 800, on account E. H. Long; Sunbeam Oil Works 320, on account S. D. Kane; J. Wilkins 160, on account P. & B. Pet. Co; Owston & S. 495, on account same; Fisher Bros. 329, on account same.
Total.....7,512 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Montzheimer, Koehler & Co. 350 bbls ref. to Waring, Bing & Co., Phila.

A. W. Ball 52 bbls parafine oil to Mershow & Cloud, Phil'a.
Total.....402 bbls

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870. }

CATTLE.

There was an unusually light supply of cattle on sale to-day, only about seven hundred, and of these nearly one hundred of the best were taken for shipment to New York. This left many of the butchers in a bad fix, as the kind of cattle they wanted were not com estable for after the New Yorkers were through, there but very few good cattle left. The average quality, notwithstanding the supply was unusually light, was considerable below that of last week and the week preceding, the bulk of the offerings consisting of thin cows and heifers, and rough steers and oxen—some so thin that you could almost see through them. The market, however, was a very strong one, as might be expected with so limited a number on sale, and taking the quality into consideration, all the different grades ruled higher than last week—common shippey stock, some dealers thought, sold at an advance of fully half a cent. Good cattle, as already intimated, were very scarce, and of course, sold readily at very full prices, and a much larger number of this kind of stock could have been disposed of if it had have have been here.

So hungry were some of the butchers for cattle that they intercepted a drove that was being brought in from Washington county, on the ferry boat, and actually bought what they wanted before the boat touched the Allegheny side of the river. As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, there is nothing reported above 8 cents, and but very few at that, but then it should be remembered that nearly all of the cattle were of a low grade, many of them very inferior, and this latter kind, if there had have been a full supply of good cattle, would not have brought within half a cent of what they did.

As was the case last week, the great proportion of the cattle on sale to-day were from the west, the number of country cattle being very light, which may be attributed to the miserable condition of the roads, which renders driving stock a very disagreeable job.

Trautman & Lohman to Hendrickson, 68 head fairish steers averaging 1,100 lbs, at 7¼; retailed 80 head at 5¾@7¾.

Hartman & Lowenstein sold 57 head of mixed western stock, at 5¼@7.

M. Verner sold 42 head mixed stock, from Chicago, at 6¼@7½.

Hass & Kraus sold 17 head good western steers to Briggs, averaging 1,100 lbs, at 7¼; retailed 32 at 8@7.

Katz & Keefer sold 59 head mixed stock, from Chicago, at 5@7.

Jacob Needy sold 32 head fair to prime butchers stock at 6@7½.

Greenwald & Kahn wholesaled 18 to Briggs at 7; retailed 38 at 8¼@7¾.

Hazlewood & Blacks sold 17 head fairish steers and cows, for Farrall, at 5¾@7¾.

J. Hanlin sold 22 head Washington county cows, heifers and steers at 5@7.

S. Marks & Bro. retailed 40 head, from Chicago, at 6@8.

Holmes, L. & Co. retailed 19 head of commonish stock at 5@6¾.

Jonathan Davis sold 15 head Washington county stock at 6@6¾.

Seskey Bro. 8 head mixed Penn'a. stock, at 4½@6¾.

G. Garwin & Co. sold 17 head of Penn. cattle.

L. Rothchilds & Zeigler sold 27 head of mixed Washington county stock at 6@7¾; 41 head bulls to John Kerwin, averaging 1,300 lbs, at 5¾.

Lee, Shrimberg sold 69 head from Chicago at 5@7¼.

John Kerwin sold 29 bulls to Lewis Hoffman at 5@7.

SHEEP.

The supply of sheep was also exceedingly light, not exceeding 800 head, and as in the case of cattle, the great proportion of them were of an inferior grade. As might be expected, however, holders appeared to realize the situation, that there was not enough to supply the demand, and that to establish an advance all they had to do was to ask it; there were some very mean looking sheep in the pens; in fact, as already intimated, there were but very few of any other kind, but they were all picked up at an advance. Shearlings, that sold a few days ago, would not have brought over $1,20 or $1,30 per head were held to-day at $1,75 and even $2.00, and good to prime fat sheep sold at from $4,50@5,50 per head. In fact all kinds of stock was scarce and higher.

Amos Rhea sold 29 head averaging about 90 lbs at 5¼; and 112 scalawags.

J. C. Frazee 41 head good Washington county sheep at $4,50—averaging about 95 pounds.

J. W. Unger sold 216 head from Stark county Ohio, at an average of $1,75.

John Meanor sold 123 head scalawags from Beaver county, at an average of $1,75 per head.

HOGS.

There were no Hogs in market to-day worth speaking of, except what were in the hands of the regular dealers, and with an improved demand, in consequence of the change in the weather, prices were well sustained. We continue to quote, in a retail way, at $10@12 per cwt, for fair to prime heavy averages —sales having been made at both of these quotations.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Cotton quiet; sales 700 bales at 25¾c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 5,029 bbls, quiet and unchanged; sales 4,900 bbls at Friday's prices. Rye flour quiet; sales 150 bbls at $4,50@5,65. Corn meal quiet. Whisky better; sales 150 bbls western at $1 for free. Wheat—receipts 1,420 bu, heavy and 1@2c lower; sales 28,000 bu at $1,24 for No 2 spring, $1,35 for winter red and amber western, $1,45 for white California, $1,55 for white Kentucky. Rye, quiet. Corn dull, irregular and unsettled; sales 21,000 bu at $1,10@1,14 for old mixed western, the latter an extreme, 97@$1 for new white southern, $1,01½ for new southern yellow, and $1,17 for old western yellow. Receipts—Oats 5,210 bush; oats shade firmer and quiet, with sales 7,000 bush at 62@63c for western and 65@66c for State. Stock in warehouse—wheat 3 583,-162 bush; corn 625,911; oats 1,379,784; rye 37,441; barley 320,042. Groceries inactive and dull. Pork dull and unchanged; 44c. Petroleum quiet at 15 for crude and 29¼c for refined. Linseed Oil dull at 90@95c in casks. Pork heavy and chiefly at inside price: sales 2,950 bbls at $29,50 @29,50 for new mess, $29 for old do, $24 @25 for prime, and $26@28 for prime mess; stock, old and new, 22,861 bbls; last month 5,519; last year 34,169. Beef steady and unchanged, with sales of 140 barrels; stock 22,789 barrels; last month 13,141 bbls; last year 56,600 bbls. Tierced Beef dull and nominal. Beef Hams quiet; sales 60 bbls at $32@34. Cut Meats heavy; sales 100 pkgs at 11¾@13¼c; shoulders 15@16c; hams middles dull: sales 50 bxs Stratford cut on private terms. Dressed Hogs lower at 11¼@12½c for western. Lard heavy; sales 50 tierces at 16½@17½c for steam; 18@18½c for kettle rendered; also 1,000 tierces steam, seller January and February, at 17@18c. Butter quiet at 18@30c for Ohio. Cheese dull.

Latest—Flour closed quiet and without any material change. Wheat heavy and 1c lower, with holders rather more disposed to realize. Rye nominal. Oats quiet and steady, at 62@63c for western. Corn dull, at $1,10@1,12 for red mixed western. Pork is very dull, at $29@29,-50 for mess on spot; sales of 750 bbls mess seller February, at $29,50; quiet and unchanged. Cut meats and bacon nominal. Lard dull and heavy, at 17¼@17¾c for February and March, and 17c, seller January, for prime steam. Eggs steady, at 40@43c for fresh, and 33c for limed.

NEW YORK, January 1.—No revival in business. Prices without any particular change.

CHICAGO, January 3.—Exchange par@1-10. Flour in toler ably fair demand for low and medium grades of spring extras, but sales are meagre on account of the scarcity of stocks; $3,25 for superfine, $3,50@4,50 for spring extra. Wheat dull owing to the heavy stocks, opening at 77¾ for no 2, and closing with buyers at 77¼, sellers at 77½; other grades spring dull—optional trading was at 79¼@80¼, seller February and buyer January, 78¾ @79 seller last half of January. During the afternoon breadstuffs were inactive, no 2 spring sold at 77¼@77½c per bush; corn was dull but prices a trifle firm, ranging from 68c to 70c for regular, and 72c for fresh receipts of No. 2, closing at 69¼@69¾c for future delivery; sales transpired at 69¼@70c seller last half of January, 69@69¼c seller all January, and 71c seller February for No. 2; in the afternoon there were sellers at 69¼c cash. Oats in limited speculative request, with sales at 39¼@40c cash, 39¾@ 40c seller month, and 40¼@41c seller February. Rye quiet but firm at 70@71c for No. 2, and 73c for No. 1. Barley nominal at 75@80c. Highwines in limited demand at 91@92c for wood and iron bound. Mess Pork quiet at $28,50 cash, and $29 seller February; $29 buyer February, $29,50 seller March. Lard dull and nominal at 16¼ @16½c cash, and 16½c seller February. Sales dry salted shoulders at 10¾c, green shoulders 10¼c. Receipts—6,550 bbls flour, 60,000 bu wheat, 22,306 bu corn, 46,196 bu oats, 1,052 bu rye, 4,000 bu barley, 16,606 dressed hogs and 2,697 live. Shipments—5,066 bbls flour, 8,059 bu wheat, 8,402 bu corn, 600 bu oats, 1,983 bu rye, 2,809 bu barley, 2,310 dressed hogs and 1,635 live.

CINCINNATI, January 3.—Flour unchanged. Whisky dull, at 94@95c; demand quiet and light. Hogs very dull; live at 95c@$1,20; dressed $11,25@11,75; receipts 3,600, since Friday. Provisions quiet and dull, little or no demand. Mess pork sold at $29. Lard can be bought at 16@17¼c for steam and kettle. No inquiry for bulk meals or bacon, and prices nominal. Sugar cured hams at 20@21c. Butter steady at 30@35c. Eggs firm at 34@35c. Cheese at 17½@18¾c; demand moderate. Linseed oil at 86c, and dull. Petroleum at 30@32c for refined. Sugar dull and unchanged; New Orleans at 11¾@14¾c. Coffee at 18@24c.

LOWISVILLE, Jan. 3.—Cotton at 23¼c for middling; sales of 35 bales. Flour is in fair demand at $5 for extra family. Grain quiet. Red Wheat $1,05, while white is quoted at $1,10. Corn 56@57c. Oats 50c. Rye 80c on arrival. Leaf Tobacco quiet and unchanged; sales of 48 hhds at $5@8 for lugs, and 19@14 for leaf.

NASHVILLE, January 3.—Cotton: low middling 23c and good ordinary 22½c. Wheat: red $1,10; amber $1,15; white $1,20. Corn 98c@$1. Oats 70c. Rye $1. Barley $1,20. Flour $4,50@6,50 for superfine to fancy.

CLEVELAND, January 3.—Petroleum market dull and quiet but firm. Refined held at 25¾@26c for large lots; crude firmer, being held at $5 35.

MEMPHIS, January 3.—Cotton quiet but firm, at 24¼c; receipts 3,546; exports 2,327.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, January 3.—55 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 1 do do, Brown & Co; 11 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 4 do do, Zug & Co; 4 do do, Brady's Bend Iron Co; 3 do blooms, Park Bro & Co; 9 sewing machines, Wm Summer & Co; 10 bgs clover seed, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 30 bbls oil, Fahnestock & Co; 4 cars lime stone, Laughlin & Co; 3 do do, Shoenberger & Co; 13 bales rags, R Christy: 108 bdls hdls, Postley, Nelson & Co: 285 sks oats, Graham & Marshall: 160 sks rye, 87 oil bbls, M P Adams & Bro; 50 hides, Seibert & Berg; 70 bbls oil, G E Palmer & Co; 11 kegs apple butter, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 100 sks flour, 16 sks feed, Culp & Shepard; 100 bbls flour, Schomaker & Le 12 piano stools, Meller & Hoene; 2 bxs glass ware, J P Smith & Co; 3 kgs butter, J A Graff; 100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 100 do do, Seghmyer & W; 2 cars staves, M P Adams & Bro; 14 bbls eggs, Arbuckles & Co; 20 bdls paper, McCullough, S & Co; 6 hf bbls butter, W H Graff & Co; 32 bdls spokes, T Hare & Bro; 72 bdls spokes, M McWhinney & Co; 1 car fire brick, S M Rier & Co; 87 sks rags, R Christy; 28 bdls shovels, Meyers & Armor; 50 bbls spirits, Hostetter & Smith; 5 bbls alcohol, Harris & Ewing; 4 cars scrap iron, T Maloney; 1,099 pcs green hams, Mrs Freed: 173 mould brands, Hussey, Wells & Co; 5 bbls alcohol, R E Sellers & Co; 10 casks glass ware, Cunningham & Co; 109 bbls flour, G W McClure; 200 sks flour, S Lindsay, Jr & Co; 53 bales paper, C P Markle & Co; 50 bbls alcohol, McCullough; 20 tes lard, 15 bbls pork, E H Meyers.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, January 3.—1 car ore, J Wood & Co; 1 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 1 do do, 1 do steel, Hussey, Wells & Co; 1 car ore, Jones, B & Co; 12 do iron do, Shoenberger & B; 2 do ore, J Reamer; 2 do do, Zug & Co; 2 do pig iron, Numick & Co; 3 do potatoes, Bruggerman & O; 1 do ore, McKnight, P & C; 1 do do, Everson, P & Co; 1 do turnings, Moorhead & Co; 1 do do lumber, C A Mundorff; 10 bbls l oil, W B Hays & Son: 10 bxs tobacco, C C Bauer; 4 dressed hogs, H Rea Jr; 4 bbls flour, Totten & Co; 9 bbls, lot s iron, P Cousidiner; 3 tubs butter, 108 bgs corn, P Duif & Son: 17 sks rags, R Christy; 1 car lumber, J M Shinberg; 5 bdls sundries, Woodworth & D; 52 bbls oil, Johnson & P; 10 do do, B L Fahnestock & Co, 5 do do, R E Sellers & Co; 47 bgs corn, Nantker & Son; 453 oil bbls, G A Wormcastle; 21 pkgs sundries, Voigt, M & Co; 38 sks d apples, W J Steel & Son; 5 bgs do, Head & M.

ALLEGHENY STATION January 2—457 bgs corn, 58 bales hay, rose & Ewing; 83 bdls hides, Luckcamp & Keefer; 2 cars ore, Graff B & Co; 1 do lumber, W Peoples; 2 pkgs brandy, G S Schmidt; 6 bbls flour, J V Wilson; 1 car flaxseed, M B Suydam; 13 dressed hogs, 1 pkg lard, Hippley & Beckert; 110 sks oats, L Schofield; 12 bbls butter, T Owens; 100 bbls flour, 1 car grain, R Knox & Son; 1 car lumber, John Nanz; 35 bbls oil, Kreddie & S; 10 hides, Lappe & Weise; 1 car flaxseed, Ewer Hamilton & Co; 2 cars staves, Ralya & Robertson; 48 hides, J Callery.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, January 2.—1 car wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 2 do staves, M P Adams & Bro; 1 do do, Graff

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE GAZETTE is *furnished in the city for six days of the week for 15 cents per week; by mail, $8 per annum: 3 mos., $2.*

The police offices were barren of items yesterday.

Yesterday Mayor Drum imposed a fine of $20 upon Daniel Sturgeon for interfering with an officer on New Year's Day.

A regular meeting of the Allegheny Board of School Controllers will be held this evening, at seven and a half o'clock, in the Common Council Chamber, city building.

Some hungry individual visited the residence of A. H. Miller, Esq., Centre avenue, on last Friday evening, and helped himself to all the good things intended for a New Year's dinner.

Those Calls.—In order to satisfy the curiosity of our fashionable lady friends, we would state that the ladies mentioned as having received so many New Year's day calls, all keep beer saloons and restaurants.

Committed.—Samuel Taylor made information before the Mayor yesterday charging Henry Dickinson with the larceny of a watch. The accused was arrested, and after a hearing, was committed for his appearance at Court.

Commissions Received.—The commissions of John C. Newmeyer, appointed Notary Public, and that of John G. Crees, elected Justice of the Peace in the borough of Sewickley, have been received at the Recorder's office.

Jacob Mattern, the acting police officer at the Seventeenth ward station house, and whose serious illness was noted by us a few days ago, died on Friday at midnight. He was about fifty years of age and was an excellent officer.

Washington and Jefferson College.—We learn through a private telegram that the bills in the Washington and Jefferson College cases, recently argued before the Supreme Court in this city, have been dismissed, and the Court decrees that the petitioners pay the costs of proceedings.

Omitted.—In our report of the proceedings of the Westmoreland County Teachers' Institute, published yesterday, we inadvertently omitted the name of Miss Amanda Kennedy, in mentioning those to whom prises were awarded, who received a copy of "Robb's Plain Talks on Educational Subjects."

Larceny.—Pat. McCann was arrested yesterday on a charge of larceny on oath of W. F. Anderson. He was taken before the Mayor, and after a hearing, was committed in default of bail for his appearance at Court. It was alleged that he went into A. A. Anderson & Son's job office and stole five shirts, two pairs drawers, two undershirts and two pairs pants.

Election of Trustees.—Last evening the annual meeting of the pewholders of the North avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny, was held, when the following gentlemen were chosen as a Board of Trustees for the ensuing year: Messrs. J. W. Hall, W. J. Kountz, J. L. Graham, J. B. Orr, John M. Tate, Thomas Bakewell, Jr., J. M. Carr, Jas. Walton, Simon Drum.

Drowned.—Thomas Smith, a weak-minded boy, well known about the newspaper offices of this city, was drowned a few days since in the Ohio river near Cincinnati. He shipped some time since on the "Jim Reese," and while standing on the deck was struck by a cable and knocked into the river and his body was not seen afterwards.

Meeting of Prison Inspectors.—A meeting of the Board of Prison Inspectors, composed of the Judges of the Courts, County Commissioners, Sheriff, and the Mayors of the two cities, was held yesterday morning. Dr. McKelvey was re elected Physician to the jail, and Mr. Scandreth was re-elected Warden. His re election was a flattering testimonial to his efficiency in the past. Deputy Warden Smith will be retained in his old position.

Thanks.—We have received the report of the State Superintendent of Common Schools, J. P. Wickersham, Esq., which is a very interesting document. The report of Pittsburgh city—although Pittsburgh is spelled incorrectly—is a very able document. Prof. Luckey deserves much credit for the ability he has manifested in presenting our schools' affairs in a manner which will make us compare favorably with other sections of the Commonwealth in that respect.

Election of Directors.—The Corporation known as "E. Ball & Co.," whose stockholders consist chiefly of Pittsburghers, and which has a very extensive Agricultural Implement Manufactory at Canton, Ohio, at a meeting of the stockholders, held yesterday at the office of the Corporation, No. 87 Water street, elected the following Board of Managers, viz: Isaac Jones, Thomas Fawcett, I. C. Pershing, James Veech, J. H. Walters, James Irwin, Alexander Chambers and Frank Rahm, of Pittsburgh; Lewis Peterson, of Tarentum, and E. Ball and J. Durbin, of Canton.

The Sheriff's Office.

Samuel Cluley, Esq., who has ably and satisfactorily filled the office of Sheriff of this county during the past term, yesterday vacated the office to his worthy successor, Captain Hugh S. Fleming, who was sworn in by Jacob H. Walter, Prothonotary, and immediately entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office. Mr. Fleming has made the following good appointments: Solicitor—S. H. Geyer, Esq.; Chief Clerk Wm J. Diehl; Deputies—Richard H. Fife, W. G. Stubbs, Joseph Mitchell, Robert W. Thomas and Fred. Wilham.

The Economites Surprised.

On Saturday last the quiet place of Economy was thrown into a state of excitement by the long promised visit of the Great Western Band, accompanied by Messrs. Apfelbaum, Foersters, Toerge and sons, and other artists, to pass the day in regular Fatherland style, with vocal and instrumental music.

The visitors were received at the depot by the Economy Band. Then a procession was formed, headed by the Great Western Band, and marched to the hotel, where a sumptuous dinner was awaiting the visitors. After the meal was partaken, all of the village and neighborhood assembled at the Music Hall (old Museum), where the afternoon and evening were passed in musical productions by present. The vocal productions were of a very choice quality, evincing the highest degree of art and culture. All remained together till midnight, when the visitors were provided with lodgings, and returned to the city on Monday morning.

Among the Economites this was an event which will not soon be forgotten, and we might add that visitations of this nature are always welcomed by that generous and hospitable people.

Register's Business.

The following is a report of the number of letters of administration granted and wills admitted to probate during the month of December, in the office of Jos. H. Gray, Register for Allegheny county:

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

DECEDENT.	ADMINISTRATOR.	
Jas. McFarland	Mary McFarland	$ 80
Michael Daub	Henry Daub	80
Jas. Jackson	Mary Jackson	1,000
Jas. Morrow	Henry M'rrow and Jos. Fleming	2,000
Sam'l McElroy	John H. M'Elroy	500
John M. Johnson	Robt. P. Johnson	20,000
Mary Shiel	Thomas Shiel	1,000
Calvin Hagan	Wm. H. Hagan	8,000
Jas. Watson	Mary M. Watson	500
Fanny E. A. Martin	Sam'l Bartol et. a.	3,500
Conrad Waibel	E. G. Krehan	400
Chas. Ferguson	Mary A. Ferguson	200
Jas. H. Moore	Jas. L. Brown	1,000
Sam'l Martin	Sam'l Martin	6,000
Ann Kerr	Wm. Kerr	4,000
David Irwin	Susan and W. H. Irwin	2,000
John Smith	Thomas Fran	1,000
Mrs. Kate E. Hill	Thomas H. Hill	3,000
Daily Morasie	Murray Carpenter	2,000
Emanuel Meisel	Elizabeth Meisel	1,000
Sam'l H. Bennett	John Crook and Wm. Chester	4,000
Catharine Sedie	Geo. Snyder	2,000
Mary Montgomery	John C. Rook	2,500
Sarah Riddell	C. P. Riddle	2,000
Henry Landrette	Elizabeth Landrette	5,000
Mr. Wm. Pollock	Wm. R. Large	30,000
Samuel Paisley d'd.	Alex. Hiland	900

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	Executor.
Isaac Pangburn	Noah H. Pangburn.
Sarah T. B. McMillen	Sarah J. Harris.
Sarah Whittemore	Joseph P. Armstrong and W. B. Rogers Esq.
Michael Fisher	Mary C. Fisher.
Fanny R. A. Martin	No executor.
Joseph Logan	John Mealy.
Jane Hicks	Samuel and Jane S. Stevenson
Levi S. Stevenson	Amanda Hamilton.
James H. Hamilton	David Hilands.
Joseph Hilands	Wm. and Jas. Carson
James Lavis	W. C. Aughinbaugh.
John Tend'k	

During the year the number of letters of administration and letters testamentary was 428.

The number of wills admitted to probate during the year was 199.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Organization for 1870—Lists of Members—Officers Elected.

Yesterday morning, in accordance with the law, the members elect and the members holding over, of the Pittsburgh Councils, assembled in their respective Council chambers, to organize for the year.

SELECT COUNCIL.

The Select Council was called to order by E. S. Morrow, Esq., clerk, at ten minutes past ten o'clock.

The Clerk then read the certificates of the election officers for the several wards, certifying to the election of members from their respective districts, which were approved.

Mr. Philips announced that his colleague had no opposition, but the certificate of election had not been returned. He moved that he be admitted to his seat. Approved.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Clerk announced that the next business in order was the election of a President.

Mr. Hartman remarked that at the last meeting of Councils he had announced that a meeting of the members would be held to agree upon a candidate for the Presidency. Since that time the discordant parties had been harmonized and he now moved that Mr. James M'Auley of the Fourth ward be elected by acclamation. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Mr. M'Auley, in taking the Chair, said he felt flattered with the honor conferred upon him at this time. The compliment was specially gratifying, because this would be the last year he would serve in Councils.

The oath of office was then administered to the President by Col. Wm. Phillips.

The next business in order was the election of Clerk, and on motion, E. S. Morrow, Esq., was unanimously re-elected to that position.

Captain S. B. Cooper was re-elected Messenger by acclamation.

ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP.

The roll was then called, and the following gentlemen answered to their names:

Jacob Ahl, David Aiken, C. H. Armstrong, Frank Bissell, A. M. Brown, Hill Burgwin, G. W. Coffin, J. S. Devlin, J. A. Duncan, M. Edwards, W. J. Friday, T. J. Gallaher, Wm. H. Glenn, Joseph Hartman, Ed. House, E. P. Jones, Isaac Jones, Chas. A. Kehew, David Kirk, P. H. Laufman, Robert Liddell, James Littell, Henry Lloyd, Samuel Morrow, John Murdoch, Jr., James B. Murray, James McAuley, James M. McEwen, S. McMahon, D. McMeal, William Phillips, B. Rafferty, James Rees, Levi Rush, E. Schmidt, John D. Scully, C. B. Seeley, John B. Shipton, Richard Thompson, Z. Wainwright, Henry E. White, John Wilson.

The members elect were sworn in by the President.

Mr. Hartman moved that the members now proceed to the selection of seats.

Mr. Brown moved as ad amendment that the members elect be permitted to take the seats vacated by their predecessors.

The amendment was adopted.

H. Burgwin, Esq., moved that the rules which governed the old Councils be adopted, with the amendment providing for the holding of regular meetings of Councils on the second and fourth Mondays of each month.

After some discussion a motion was made that the President be instructed to report a set of rules, and in the meantime the old rules shall govern Councils. Adopted.

Mr. Burgwin moved that when Council adjourns it adjourns to meet in joint session on Tuesday of next week, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing city offices.

The clerk was then instructed to inform Common Council of the organization of this branch.

A recess for fifteen minutes was ordered, after the expiration of which Council was again called to order.

Mr. McMahon moved that the seat of the President be removed to the side of the chamber, and the seats be arranged in semi-circular form. Carried.

The motion was decided out of order, inasmuch as Councils had already fixed the location of seats.

Mr. Aiken moved that the vote fixing the seats be reconsidered. The motion was decided in the negative.

CITY PRINTING.

The President read the ordinance adopted in Common Council fixing the number of papers to do the City Printing and the compensation therefor.

Mr. Brown moved to amend by fixing the number at two English papers, as at present.

Mr. Phillips said he was in favor of the ordinance as adopted. It was not necessary to publish the ordinances in more than one English paper. Everyone who is interested in Council proceedings could look to the books for them. He was opposed to squandering the people's money by paying newspapers for unnecessary publications

Mr. Brown said that if such logic was good, Council should not have any paper at all.

Mr. Burgwin moved, in order to test the question, that the ordinance be amended so as to designate but one English paper to do the city printing. If, as Mr. Brown had said, the Germans were only a small fraction of our population, it was not worth while to have the ordinances published in that language.

The motion gave rise to considerable discussion. The yeas and nays were called and resulted in the defeat of the motion by a vote of eight yeas to thirty-two nays.

The yeas and nays were then called on Major Brown's motion when it was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Aiken, Armstrong, Brown, Coffin, Duncan, Edwards, Friday, Gallaher, Glenn, Hartman, Herron, Isaac Jones, Kehew, Kirk, Landman, Liddell, Littell, Morrow, McAuley, McEwen, McMahon, Phillips, Rafferty, Seeley, Shipton, Thompson and White—24.

Nays—Messrs. Armstrong, Brown, Duncan, Edwards, Friday, Gallaher, Glenn, Hartman, Lloyd, Rees, Rush, Schmidt, Wainwright Z. and Wilson—14.

So the ordinance presented by Common Council was adopted.

Council then adjourned.

Common Council.

At the designated hour the members of this body assembled in their chamber, and were called to order by Hugh McMasters, Esq., Clerk of the preceding Council, who proceeded to read the certificates of election officers of the several wards, from which it appeared that the following gentlemen had been elected:

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Addison Arthurs, John J. Albietz, Edward Barker, John Barton, C. W. Batchelor, John G. Beckham, Alexander Black, George Booth, Patrick Bradley, Samuel Cameron, D. W. C. Carroll, Joseph Caskey, George B. Chalmers, John Creegan, J. Drum, H. A. Diamond, Stephen Dietrich, C. P. Duff, Thomas Edwards, E. L. Faxon, John Flannery Fedder, Oliver Ferson, David L. Fleming, John Fleming, S. M. Fulton, Joseph M. Gazzam, John H. Hare, John Jahn, John Jamison, Evan Jones, Frank Kohne, Joseph Lang, R. J. Leonard, Andrew Lyons, John C. Mattern, Henry Meyer, Thomas S. Mifflin, Isaac Mehaffey, Joseph Moore, William J. Moorehead, B. W. Morgan, H. Moseleh, A. G. McCandless, George McCoy, C. J. McGann, J. E. McKelvy, R. H. Negley, H. W. Oliver, jr., H. W. Oliver, sr., Thomas Pender, Barclay Preston, Gus. Schleiter, Nicholas Scheider, Christian Siebert, John Seifert, H. L. Seitz, C. G. Shidle, Joseph Sinseb, David Sims, W. S. Smith, J. P. Sneathen, R. M. Snodgrass, Wm. A. Tomlinson, James Verner, Maurice Wallace.

OFFICERS CHOSEN.

After all had been read and approved, the Clerk announced the election of a President, and other Council officers as the first business in order.

Nominations for President were then received.

Mr. H. W. Oliver, Jr., nominated W. A. Tomlinson, of the Fourth ward. Mr. A. G. M'Candless nominated John Barton, of the Twentieth ward.

On motion nominations closed.

The roll was then called, each member designating his choice as his name was pronounced.

After a number of votes had been received Mr. J. E. M'Kelvey withdrew the name of Mr. Barton, and moved the election of Mr. Tomlinson by acclamation, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. B. W. Morgan, Messrs. Barton and Schleiter were appointed a committee to induct the President into office.

Mr. Barton administered the oath of office, when Mr. Tomlinson took his seat, and administered a similar obligation to the members.

On motion of Mr. Morgan, Mr. Hugh M'Masters was elected Clerk of Councils, by acclamation.

For Sergeant-at-Arms, Capt. S. B. Cooper was similarly chosen.

The President administered the oath to these officers.

The Clerk of Select Council now announced the organization of that branch and the business transacted by them in relation to rules and adjournment, which was agreed to.

Mr. Morgan offered an ordinance reducing the number of papers to two, one English, one German, and also providing for a reduction in the rates of advertising to fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each additional insertion.

In presenting the ordinance the gentleman moved its final passage under a suspension of the rules.

After some discussion, participated in by Messrs. Morgan, Fleming, Gazzam, Hare and McCandless, a vote was taken, resulting in the suspension of the rules and the subsequent passage of the ordinance.

Mr. McCandless moved that the Republican caucus to nominate candidates for offices, be held Friday, January 7th, at two P. M. Mr. Morgan objected.

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Moorhead moved that the business of selecting seats be next taken up. Carried.

SELECTING SEATS.

On motion, Mr. McCandless was allowed the first choice for the members from the Eleventh ward, and Mr. David Sims, of the Third ward, was allowed to retain the seat occupied by him in the preceding Council.

The remainder were chosen by drawing, and after several ineffectual attempts, this matter was amicably arranged, the delegates from each ward sitting together.

The ordinance relative to City Printing was returned from the Select branch, amended so as to designate two English papers, instead of one German and one English.

On motion of Mr. Morgan, Common Council non concurred, and adhered to former action. After receiving the action of the Select branch in relation to printing city ordinances, the Common Council adjourned.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Full Bench.

MONDAY, January 3.—Court met at ten o'clock, but there being no cases ready for trial, Court adjourned until ten A. M. on Tuesday.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

36 The Citizens' Oil Refining Co. vs. Hartwell, Cameron & Roberts.
37 Same vs. Same.
87 Hopkins vs. Kleber.
100 Le Roy vs. Wiley.
103 Andrews vs. Ward, et al.
195 Hays vs. Carlisle.
113 Carroll & Snyder vs. Hall & Co.
174 Faber vs. Pittsburgh & Connellsville Gas, Coal & Coke Company.

Oyer and Terminer—Judges Stowe and Collier.

MONDAY, January 3.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. Gerhardt Johnson, indicted for manslaughter, in causing the death of Mrs. Annie Moore, was taken up. The defendant was tried on a similar indictment last week, for causing the death of Annie Johnson, a child, killed at the same time Mrs. Moore was, in which case the jury failed to agree upon a verdict and was discharged. The evidence in the present case is identical with that in the former case. The case will be concluded Friday morning.

Common Pleas—Full Bench.

MONDAY, January 3.—The case of Rodgers vs. King, et al., previously reported on trial, was resumed. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $265 00, subject to the opinion of the Court, on a question of law reserved.

Noll vs. Waldschmidt. Action on a promissory note. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

355 Moore, et al. vs. Moore.
356 Martin vs. Gibson.
111 Aronson vs. C. & P. R. R. Co.
270 McCullough vs. Reynolds, et al.
359 Hill, Assignee of Robb, vs. Tanner's Executrix.
360 Etter vs. Frannboltz.
366 Reifer vs. Hoeveler.
367 Ferthing vs. Ecker.
368 Beckert vs. Schwank.
370 Fritz vs. Kink.

Quarter Sessions Court.

TRIAL LIST FOR TUESDAY.

22 Com. vs. Jas. A. McFadden.
" " W. J. Robinson.
187 " M. Shierman, 3 cases.
253 " Thomas O'Neil.
254 " John Craig.
255 " David Hatch, et al.
256 " M. McClaren.
259 " Wm. Wingeroth.
260 " Wm. Carr.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—The Public Hospital Question—The Monthly Reports.

Yesterday afternoon a regular meeting of the Guardians of the Poor was held at their office on Fourth avenue. Present: Messrs. Anderson, Douglass, Fitzsimmons, Hutchinson, Hartley, Hays, Kincaid, McGee (Samuel), Shaw, Sweitzer, and Torrence.

After the minutes of the preceding meeting had been approved, the Special Committee on the proposed Ninth ward Hospital reported progress, and hoped to be able to present a full report at the next meeting.

Mr. W. D. Patterson, Superintendent of the City Poor Farm, reported that on the first of December, one hundred and sixty inmates were at the home, during the month twenty-five were received, and sixteen discharged. Of those who disappeared ten were dismissed regularly, three eloped, and three died.

Dr. Rex reported forty visits during the month; Dr. Benham's report exhibited fifty-seven visits.

The reports were all received and filed.

Warrants were ordered on the Treasure for $8,395 99.

Adjourned.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thos. H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, Thursday, Jan. 3d, 1870:

Richard Cowan to Samuel Wilson, Dec. 14, 1869; Lot No. 8 "Coal Hill" plan, Lower st. Clair township $275

Samuel Wilson to Rev. John Hicker, Dec. 31, 1869; lots No. 7 and 8, R. Cowan' plan, Carson street, Monongahela borough, 50 by 120 ft. et. $12 500

Clarissa Herron to Sylvanus A. Barr, D. c. 3, 1869; one undivided seventh, 13th ward, Pittsburgh, 60 by 80 feet $1,500

Henry Tinneseyer to Henry Diesier, Dec. 20, 1869; lot 20 by 120 feet on Nunn street, Allegheny city $1 300

George K. Stower to Henry Kepler, July 19, 1869; 3 acres of land in 2d ward, Pittsburgh $3,500

Jas. M'Crea to Hugh Lee, Dec. 10, 1869; 5 acres in Robinson township $3 700

Clarissa Herron to Geo. Landell, Dec. 31, 1869; lot 60 by 120 feet, on Herron avenue, 13th ward, Pittsburgh $1,999

Benj. Miller et al. to Joseph Miller, Sept. 29, 1869; four acres in Ralph Deer township $1 100

John Grubbs to Andrew Metcalf, Dec. 29, 1869; 50 acres in McCandless township $6 500

Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Tarentum to H. S. P. McCall, March 7, 1867; 1 acre in Kittanning and Ross street, Tarentum, containing 1 acre $1,000

Joseph Miller to H. S. P. McCall, March 21, 1868; 6 acres in East Deer township $1,350

John Gill by to John S. Bell, Sept. 28, 1869; lot on Fifth street, Hoeveler's plan, 16th ward, Pittsburgh, 20 by 100 feet $900

Mary McGonigle to S. Swartzwelder, Dec. 30, 1869; 25 acres and 105 perches in Penn township $2,515

Letter Carriers' Report.

PITTSBURGH.

The letter carriers of this city report the following collections and deliveries for the month of December, 1869:

	Mail Letters.	*Drop Letters.*	*Papers.*
Delivered	118,972	10,813	41,916
Collected	98,883	10,263	2,541
Total	217,862	21,015	44,457

Four collections and five deliveries are made daily throughout the business portions of the city.

ALLEGHENY.

The following is the report of the Allegheny letter carriers for the month of December, 1869:

	Letters.	*Drops.*	*Papers.*
Delivered	41,194	3,904	23,563
Collected	13,223	470	552
Total	54,417	4,424	24,115

Chincoteague and Ononcock Cove Oysters, only $6 per barrel. Enquire for Marshall's Oyster's, at Steel & Bro.'s, Third Avenue, near Smithfield. 100 barrels just arrived.

OUR REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.

House of Refuge—How it is Managed—Annual Meeting of the Contributors—Interesting Reports from Officers—Results of Reformatory Measures—Election of a Board of Managers for 1870.

Yesterday morning the contributors to the House of Refuge held their Sixteenth annual meeting at the office on Fourth avenue.

The meeting was organized at ten o'clock, Robert C. Loomis, Esq., being called upon to preside, with Mr. Charles S. Gill as Secretary. Messrs. Charles S. Gill and H. L. Ringwalt were appointed tellers to conduct the election for managers.

The Secretary then read the following report of the President for 1869, containing a

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE WORK.

OFFICE OF THE
HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WESTERN PA.,
Pittsburgh, January 3, 1870.

To the contributors to the House of Refuge for Western Pennsylvania, and to the Legislature.

The Board of Managers of the House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania, respectfully submit to the contributors, and for the information of the Legislature their Sixteenth annual report.

From the tabular and statistical report of the Superintendent, herewith submitted, you will find the necessary information on all subjects connected with the history, the training and discipline of the inmates, their intellectual condition, and their progress in the schools.

The health of the institution has been unusually good, as will be seen by the report of the physician. But one death has occurred during the year. The inmates of the Refuge have been much more free from disease than the community at large; this is in a great degree owing to the excellent sanitary measures which are so cheerfully carried out in their various details by the officers of the institution. It would be difficult to find anywhere children so carefully guarded in sickness and in health as the children of the Western House of Refuge.

The Refuge is a place of reform and not of punishment, a home and not a prison. A boy or girl is sent to it while free of no stigma of conviction, no stain of infamy, no record of guilt, and the act which commits a child to its guardian care reconciles stern necessity with the most benevolent impulses of the heart. To realize these facts and to adopt our discipline and instruction so as to meet the wants and accomplish the reform of those committed to our care, have been the objects of our most anxious desire and earnest efforts. The permanent reformation of many of those who have enjoyed the benefits of the institution and the frequent visits of former inmates who have become useful and respectable members of the community, the letters of approval which are constantly being received from masters and friends, of the success of those who have been indentured, are all evidences of success which more than realize our expectations, and is full of encouragement for the future.

Homes for the reformed have been carefully selected by the Indenturing Committee with the aid and assistance of their agent and Secretary, and we are happy to state, that with few exceptions, those discharged during the year are doing well, and, we have reason to hope, will become good and useful members of society.

Through the exertions of the Committee on Industry the children have been usefully and profitably employed during the year. While the female inmates have sufficient occupation in the domestic duties of the House, and in the manufacture of the clothing for the institution it is difficult, at all times, to find suitable employments for the boys. It gives us pleasure to state that light and profitable occupations have now been secured for all who are able to labor.

The Board has confined its expenditures during the past year to those improvements which the comfort of the inmates absolutely required. Two new boilers were found indispensable for the proper heating of the buildings. The destructive fire which occurred early in the spring, and which deprived us of our extensive workshops, rendered it necessary to provide additional accommodations for the male inmates. An appropriation from the Legislature will be required to enable the Board to meet the expenses there incurred.

The various committees of the Board have faithfully discharged the duties devolving upon them. The affairs of the institution have been economically managed and the financial interests carefully watched over.

The Superintendent, Matron and officers in the employment of the institution have faithfully labored for the welfare of the souls and bodies of those committed to their charge, and they have unquestionably the entire confidence of the Board of Managers.

In retiring with my colleagues from office, I would take this opportunity of personally tendering my acknowledgments to the members of the Board for their uniform courtesy and forbearance and their assistance which they have afforded me in the discharge of my official duties; and also in expression of my firm faith in this Institution as a noble charity, a wise economy, and a cheap defence of public peace, of prosperity and of life.

By order of the Board of Managers,
WM. DILWORTH, President.

Accompanying the President's report were those of the Superintendent and other officers, from which we glean the following interesting statistics and statements of the management of the Institution:

TABULAR REPORT OF INMATES.

	No. of Inmates Rec'd		Disch'd		Remain
	Dec. 22, 1868.	In 1869.	In 1869.	Dec. 22, 1869.	
White Boys	125	96	91	130	
White Girls	39	18	20	37	
Colored Boys	23	9	5	27	
Colored Girls	10	4	1	14	

Of those received during the year, Allegheny county contributed 82; Armstrong, 2; Bedford, 2; Beaver, 4; Butler, 1; Crawford, 8; Erie, 5; Fayette, 3; Lawrence, 1; Venango, 4; Washington, 7; Westmoreland, 1; Warren, 1; returned voluntarily, 1; returned by master, 15; arrested and returned, 4; total, 141.

This report is also accompanied by a tabular statement of the nationalities of the inmates, who represent nearly every land in the world. Added to this, the offences for which each one was committed throws some light on the waywardness of the youth. In a table showing their ages, it appears that the youngest offender is a little boy twelve years of age, and the oldest a youth of nineteen. The average age of the boys is thirteen and a half years. The proportion of boys to girls is about in the ratio of three to one. The whole number in the Institution at present is two hundred and eighteen.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

Table thirteen shows the amount of labor done and receipts therefrom, as follows:

Cooper Shop	$ 300
Wig Shop	1 700
Shoe Shop for Institution, including shoes, mending, &c. for the inmates	$2 664 15
	$4 664 15
Net cost of materials	$30 25
Overseer's salary	2 500
	$1 520 25
Net proceeds of labor in shoe shop	533 90
Total	$2 383 90

This report is followed by a detailed report of the knitting done by the small children, together with a similar report from the tailoring department.

FROM FORMER INMATES.

The accounts received from former inmates are of the most encouraging character. It appears from the tabular record that of those leaving, more than two-thirds of the boys have become good members of society, and only about one-fourth of the whole number are doing badly. The record of the girls is not so good. Only about one half, as far as heard from, are doing well, and about one fourth leading immoral lives.

VARIOUS MINOR TOPICS.

The fire in April, 1869, necessitated the occupancy of the Assembly and Reading rooms by the boys for workshops. The destroyed portion of the House has been rebuilt, and the entire building will be occupied as a broom factory. This branch of manufacture in connection with the others, will furnish employment for all the boys.

During the year one inmate, George Martin, of Canada, died from consumption. Mrs. Louisa C. Wilson, a former matron also died at the Institution while on a visit a short time since.

In the School Department the resignation of Superintendent, P. A. Painter, is reported. All the schools are flourishing and the pupils apparently learning rapidly.

The religious exercises every Sabbath, conducted by the Principal assisted by pastors from the city, and the daily morning and evening exercises seem to have a beneficial influence.

During the year a number of excursions have been granted the most exemplary of the inmates, under the supervision of the Principal, and in no case has his confidence been betrayed.

Mr. J. M. Boggs, Librarian, returns a report of 1,287 volumes in the boys' library, and 340 in the girls'. The library is now in better condition than it has been since the opening of the institution. Large and valuable additions have been made to it during the year. The Reading Room has also been greatly improved, and a number of magazines and papers added to the files. Great interest is manifested in this department.

The reports were quite voluminous, and contained a great deal of valuable information, which cannot be here given, owing to its great length.

After being heard, on motion of Mr. H. L. Ringwalt, the reports were referred to a committee for publication, Messrs. R. C. Loomis, C. S. Gill, R. N. Avery and H. L. Ringwalt being appointed by the chair.

A communication was received from the Commissioners of Fayette county, appointing Dr. R. M. Walker to represent that section in the Board of Managers.

The polls which had been open during the transaction of the matters mentioned, were now closed, when the tellers reported the election of the following gentlemen:

President—William Dilworth. Vice President—John Phillips. Secretary—J. B. D. Meeds. Treasurer—Calvin Adams. Board of Managers—James Schoonmaker, G. L. B. Fetterman, B. L. Fahnestock, William A. Herron, T. J. Bigham, C. Yeager, Joseph Kirkpatrick, James M. Cooper, W. W. Patrick, Thomas Wightman, William Ringwalt, Florence Kramer.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Positively Final Clearance Sale of Dry Goods at J. W. Barker & Co.'s—$200,000 Worth of Goods Must be Sold.

We have seen letters from the administrators of the estate of the late J. W. Barker, Esq., ordering the immediate sale of the whole stock of dry goods of J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street. In these letters it is stated that the administrators have positively determined to wind up the business in this city, and the partners here are ordered, peremptorily, to sell every article in the establishment without any regard to the sacrifices that may be made in so doing. The amount of goods now on hand is valued *at two hundred thousand dollars*. And as it is the determination to close out this immense stock in thirty days, a great sacrifice must be made in order to accomplish the purpose. But if low prices, new, fresh and seasonable goods, are any inducement it will be done. Everything will be sold.

In order to give the salesmen an opportunity to mark down all the goods in the establishment, the store was closed yesterday, and will remain closed today. To morrow morning the grand and final clearance sale will commence, and be continued daily until all is closed out. The reason the administrators have resolved upon this course is, that it is impossible for them, as they are largely engaged in mercantile pursuits themselves, to attend to the immense business of the house in this city, and especially as they live in the east, where they find enough to do in attending to the large amount of real and personal property which the late Mr. Barker possessed.

Knowing certainly, as we do, that the announcement of the final clearance sale is not one of the "drives" or "dodges" which are sometimes resorted to in trade, we have no hesitation whatever in saying that this is one of the grandest opportunities ever offered in this city for purchasing dry goods at a decided bargain. The partners here only announce it under the imperative orders of the administrators, who wish to be relieved of the additional burden which attention to the Pittsburgh business imposes upon them.

We need not tell our readers what goods Messrs. J. W. Barker & Co. have for sale. Housekeeping goods are to be found on their shelves in every variety. Their stock of silks, velveteens, cavalias, astrachans, plaids and poplins is superbly fine, and at almost incredibly low prices. They have also a large and varied assortment of gloves, hosiery, ladies' kerchiefs, cloaks and cloakings. The men's and boys' department is well stocked with the most seasonable goods from the very best manufacturing establishments.

We almost feel like urging such of our readers as stand in need of any articles to be found in the warerooms of Barker & Co. to attend the *final clearance sale* which will commence on Wednesday morning, as such a splendid opportunity for securing bargains may not soon present itself again. And even those who are not in immediate need of any of the articles about to be offered for sale, may find it to their advantage to purchase now, as it is extremely doubtful whether they may be able to procure them at such a low price for a long time to come. They might save their interest if their money twice told by purchasing now.

The administrators announce that as they must wind up the business, *goods can be sold only for cash*. Remember the sale commences on Wednesday morning at 59 Market street.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Until very recently the amusement going public have felt the want of German comedy. The Irish, the Yankee, and other characters of marked excentricities have all been "done," and some of them "over done," by scores of "artists," but the excentric German, in low comedy, has been entirely neglected, except in concert saloons and second class places of amusement. This deficiency has at last been supplied in the person of Mr. Joseph K. Emmet, who commenced an engagement at the Opera House last evening, on which occasion "Fritz; our German Cousin" was presented with Mr. Emmet in the title role. Independent of the comicalities of Mr. Emmet, which are highly amusing, the piece has an interesting plot, in which there are many good things. The piece will be repeated this evening, and we would advise all who enjoy fun to go to the Opera House.

CLOSED.—The many friends of Mr. Harry Williams, and numerous patrons of the Pittsburgh Theatre, so liberally and satisfactorily managed by him, will regret to learn that the establishment has closed, for the present at least. Mr. Williams announced the fact to his patrons Saturday night at the close of the entertainment. Whether he has closed the establishment permanently or only suspended for a short time we are not informed, but hope it may be the latter, as few managers in the variety business gave such entertainments as he did.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Hanlon Combination Troupe, including the wonderful gymnasts and acrobats, the Hanlon Brothers, the great comedian, Alf. Burnett, and several other celebrities, commenced an engagement at the Academy of Music last evening. There was a large audience and the entertainment, as was anticipated, was a very enjoyable one.

Installation.

The following gentlemen were installed as officers of General Alex. Hays Post No. 3, D. P. G. A. R., to serve for the ensuing term of six months: John F. Hunter, P. C.; Capt. Jno. McLanahan, S. V. C.; John Burke, J. V. C.; James C. Purdy, P. A.; Geo. R. Silvey, Q. M.; Crosby Gray, C.; H. M. Boyce, O. G.; H. W. McClure, Chaplain; A. M. Barr, Surgeon; ——— Criswell, Q. M. S.; Sam. P. Gamble, S. M.; delegates to department Convention, W. B. Cook and Crosby Gray. The Department Convention will assemble in this city on the fourth Wednesday of the present month.

Pier, Dannals & Co. pay particular attention to orders for the country. Any one sending an order through the post, accompanied by the necessary funds, will have it promptly and satisfactorily filled. Address your communications to the Oregan Brewery, Stevenson street, near Penn avenue.

Oysters, Oysters, Oysters.—The celebrated Chincoteague and Anancock (Va.) Oysters are received fresh and direct from their planters every Monday and Thursday. Quality guaranteed, and sold at the unprecedented low price of $6 per barrel. Call at once at STEEL & BRO.'S,
tf. Third street, near Smithfield.

Williamson's Shop, 190 Federal street, Allegheny, is a first class for luxurious bath, for shaving, hair dyeing, hair cutting and dressing, plain or by curling and frizzle; also, for cupping and leeching. T

Hecker's Farina forms a very agreeable light nutritive food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers. T

100 Barrels Shell Oysters.—Onancock Coves and Chincoteague Plants, received this day. Price only $6.00. Quality guaranteed in all cases.
STEEL & BRO.,
Third avenue.

Where to get them.—At Shaffer's Carriage and Harness Bazaar, New Diamond street, near Liberty and Ferry streets, will be found a splendid assortment of Sleigh's, Sleigh Robes, and Sleigh Bells.

Constitution Water is a certain cure for Diabetes and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by all Druggists.
1TSS;T.

Chincoteague Shell Oysters at Steel & Bro.'s. Fresh arrival to-day at $6 per barrel. Third avenue, near Smithfield street.

A STRIKE INTENDED.

**The Telegraphic Protective Union on a Stand—Demands